The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The North American at Quebec and the Canada off Cape Race.

THE SARDINIAN VICTORIES CONFIRMED.

Particulars of the Defeat of Lamoriciere.

CAPITULATION OF THE PAPAL ARMY

The Pope Preparing to Leave Rome.

Garibaldi Demands the Dismissal of Cavour.

The Kingdom of Italy to be Proclaimed from Rome.

Austrian Preparations to Resist the Revolution.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on Thursday, the 20th ult., *via* Londonderry 21st, passed Father Point at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, bound to Quebec.

The Royal Mail st amship *Canada*, from Liverpool on Saturday, Sept. 22, *via* Queenstown 23d, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock on Monday night, *en route* to Halifax and Boston. She will be due at Halifax on Wednesday afternoon.

Both vessels were boarded by the news yachts of the Associated Press, and their news obtained.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from New-York *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the 21st.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d.

The *Canada* takes the place of the *Arabia*, in consequence of the latter having damaged her wheels in docking.

The *Etna* is advertised for Halifax and New-York the 29th.

The news is important, *confirming the report by the Glasgow, off Cape Race, of the defeat of Gen. Lamoriciere by Gen. Cialdini.* The battle lasted six hours, and afterwards the greater portion of the Pontifical army capitulated.

LAMORICIERE escaped to Ancona.

The Papal army was virtually disbanded.

Ancona was besieged and blockaded.

GARIBALDI was preparing to march against Capua. He had again said *that he would only proclaim the Kingdom of Italy from Rome.*

Considerable uneasiness is felt in Paris, at the prospects of a collision between the French troops in Rome and GARIBALDI'S legions.

The hope of more serious complications being avoided, was chiefly founded on the *expectation that the Pope would shortly leave Rome.*

The Sacred College were exerting their influence induce him to seek an asylum in Spain or Austria.

If the Pope departs, the French would follow his example, and the Sardinians would at once occupy Rome.

It was reported that Gen. GUYON'S forces would be increased to 20,000 men.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs, that the statement of *an attempt on the life of the Emperor is t tally unfounded.*

The submarine cable intended to connect Algiers and Toulon will be landed at Minorca, to establish a communication between Algiers and Paris *viâ* Spain.

There was a vague report in Paris that NAPOLEON would attend the imperial meeting at Warsaw.

Military operations in Syria would commence after the hot weather. ACHMET PASHA, OSMAN BEY and MUSTAPHA BEY, who betrayed the Christians at Hasheya, and OSMAN BEY, who commanded the troops during the massacres, were shot at Damascus on the 8th.

A rumor was current in Paris that Count PERSIGNY will shortly follow M. THOUVENEL in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* gives a categorical denial to the report that the islands of Sardinia and Elba are to be ceded to France, as indemnity for the annexation of Naples and Sicily to Piedmont.

The Queen and Prince ALBERT were embarking at Gravesend for Antwerp on the day the *Canada* left Liverpool.

The weather was again unfavorable for the crops on the 22d.

The Paris Bourse had advanced ⅓ per cent.

Vague rumors existed in England of unsatisfactory China news, *viâ* Russia.

THE SARDINIAN VICTORY.

PARTICULARS OF LAMORICIERE'S DEFEAT—HIS ESCAPE—SIX HUNDRED IRISH PRISONERS—GREAT REJOICINGS AT TURIN.

The battle of the 18th, between LAMORICIERE and CIALDINI, lasted six hours. After the battle *the greatest portion of the Pontifical army capitulated.* The foreign troops will return to their respective countries.

The following official dispatch had reached Turin:

JESI, Sept. 18.

LAMORICIERE, with 11,000 men, attacked to-day the position lately taken by CIALDINI at Castle Fidaldo. The fight was short, but desperate, with the following results: *The junction of Lamoriciere's corps with the remainder of his troops at Ancona is prevented*; six hundred prisoners have been made; six pieces of artillery and a flag were taken; only the wounded, among whom was Gen. PEINODENI, fell into the hands of CIALDINI. The loss of the enemy is considerable.

A column of 6,000 men made a sortie from Ancona, and took part in the fight, but was compelled to retire, and is being pursued by the Sardinian troops. The Neapolitan fleet opened fire against Ancona.

The six hundred prisoners of war taken at Spoleto are Irishmen. The Sardinian Government wished the British Minister to take charge of and send them home, but he declined, saying he could not regard them as British subjects.

LAMORICIERE, with a few horsemen, succeeded in reaching Ancona. Outside of Ancona there is not a single Pontifical battalion.

After the official publications of CIALDINI'S victory, Turin was *en fête*. The illuminations were general.

LAMORICIERE'S defeat will hasten the departure from Gaeta of the King of Naples.

The *Times* says: "The Papal army no longer exists, for the 40,000 men besieged in Ancona may already be reckoned as Gen. CIALDINI'S prisoners."

The *Herald* says: "The Papal army has been defeated, but not dishonored. LAMORICIERE was evidently outnumbered, and his forces, ill-organized and ill-formed, were no match for a regular army, led by able commanders."

The *Chronicle* says: "The result of the recent battle is to transfer to the King of Sardinia the whole Roman territory, except Rome, Viterbo and Civita Vecchia."

The London *Times'* City Article, dated the 20th ult., says: "On the news of the defeat of LAMORICIERE, the English funds opened this morning at a further actional improvement, which was upheld throughout the day, notwithstanding the near approach of the end of the quarter. No gold was bought by the Bank to-day."

POSITION OF THE POPE.

DETERMINATION OF HIS HOLINESS TO LEAVE—GARIBALDI WILL ATTACK ROME.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent is informed that a manifesto by the Pope, announcing his determination *to withdraw from Rome, is already prepared.*

The *Times* quotes a Turin letter of the 8th. If GARIBALDI *persist in attacking Rome* while the French and the Pope are there, the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL *will repulse the attack* in concert with its allies, no matter what may be the consequences.

The same letter also says, complete anarchy reigns in Sicily, and administrative disorder at Naples.

THE AUSTRIAN PROGRAMME.

GREAT DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS IN VENETIA.

Seventy-four Austrian vessels of war, mounting nine hundred guns, are ordered to rendezvous off the island of Lissia in the Adriatic.

The Austrian protest against the invasion of the Roman States had reached Paris. *Austria will not interfere at present, unless Venetia is attacked*, but holds herself free to choose her own time of attacking the revolution.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

GARIBALDI'S troops had disembarked at the mouth of the Gairgliano, and interrupted the communication of the royal troops between Capua and Gaeta.

GARIBALDI had been to Palermo, and published a fresh proclamation to the inhabitants, repeating that he will only proclaim at Rome the Constitution and Kingdom, and will not accomplish the annexation at present.

It was expected that on his return he will operate against Capua, and an early capitulation of that place was anticipated.

GARIBALDI AND CAVOUR.

RUPTURE BETWEEN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY LEADERS OF THE REVOLUTION—GARIBALDI'S LETTER TO VICTOR EMANUEL.

Advices from Turin assert that a letter had been addressed by GARIBALDI to VICTOR EMANUEL, demanding *the immediate dismissal of Cavour and Farini.* He also demanded 30,000 Sardinian soldiers to garrison Naples. GARIBALDI'S letter is couched in respectful but energetic terms. The above conditions are specified by GARIBALDI as a *sine quâ non of good understanding between him and Piedmont.* The King immediately dispatched a note to GARIBALDI, but its contents are not known. The Ministers will communicate to the Sardinian Parliament the demands of GARIBALDI, and request its approval of their conduct. Should this approval be withheld, the Cabinet will resign. If GARIBALDI'S request is granted, the King will place himself at the head of his army and march for Naples.

Much agitation prevailed at Turin.

The foreign journals notice prominently the struggle between the civil and military leaders of the Italian revolution, and the subject is adverted to in several London papers.

The *Herald* says the fate of Italy is involved in the struggle between CAVOUR and GARIBALDI.

The *Times* observes that "Both men mean the same thing, and are endeavoring to obtain the same object; but CAVOUR recognizes difficulties which have to be avoided, while GARIBALDI believes he can ride down all obstacles, sword in hand. GARIBALDI'S impulsive system is admirable against his own countrymen, but CAVOUR'S will be indispensable to Italy as an antagonist for France and Austria."

THE LATEST.

The official Turin *Gazette* gives a formal denial to the reports of certain letters having been received and answered by the King.

The statement is nevertheless reiterated in Turin correspondence, and the substance of the King's reply to GARIBALDI is given. The King wrote his reply without consulting his Ministers, as it concerned him personally. It completely saved the dignity of the Crown. He speaks in the language of a sovereign justly hurt in his *amour propre*, points out that he knows how to resist the suggestions and influences of a foreign Power, even when menacing; and declares that he cannot comply with such strange pretensions from a man whose successes seem to mislead him.

MISCELLANEOUS ITALIAN NEWS.

GARIBALDI has appointed Signor SAFFI Pro-Dictator of Sicily.

Baron BRENIER was to leave Naples on the 20th ult. It is reported that MAZZINI has arrived at Naples.

GARIBALDI was to leave Naples on the 19th ult. for Capua.

No foreign Minister, except the French, had been ordered to quit Turin.

The journal *Armonia*, of Florence, has been seized for publishing an article insulting to the Emperor of the French.

The Sardinian Government had notified the foreign Powers of the blockade of Ancona, and that the principles of maritime rights agreed upon at the Paris Congress will be observed.

Gen. PINODEN died on the 19th.

The Dublin *Evening News* had published a letter from an Irish source stating that a great battle fought outside of Perugia resulted in a Pontifical victory, the loss of the Piedmontese being over 1,000. This was prior to the attack on Perugia.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress had returned from Algeria.

The Bourse was firm and animated. Rentes on the 21st advanced nearly ⅓ per cent., closing at 68f. 55c.

THE ROYAL MEETING AT WARSAW.

The Emperor of Austria and Prince Regent of Prussia will not be accompanied by their Ministers to Warsaw.

It was rumored that NAPOLEON had caused the Czar to be notified that he would have pleasure in joining the circle at Warsaw, and dispel by personal explanations the distrust entertained respecting the designs of France.

CHINA.

Rumors were current in London of unfavorable news from China, but there is nothing authentic. It is supposed the advices may have been received *viâ* Russia.

BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro dates are to Aug. 25 Exchange had advanced to 26¾d. Coffee was active, at unchanged rates; sales since last advices 44,000 bags, of which 19,000 were for the United States. The receipts average 10,000 bags per day.

For Commercial News see Eighth Page.

Walker's Capture.

The following account of WALKER'S capture, from the New-Orleans *Delta* bears, out completely the views taken by the TIMES on the subject. The *Delta* says:

"He was first attacked, after his retreat from Truxillo, at a place called Roman, by a party of Hondurans, led by a French desperado who had been released from prison at the Balize, where he was under sentence of death, with a promise of pardon on the condition that he captured WALKER. The Hondurans, under the lead of this ruffian, made a vigorous assault on WALKER'S camp, but were met with great steadiness and coolness, and repulsed with the loss of half their men. During the fight, the French brigand, who led the party, made a desperate effort to capture the General, and succeeded in wounding him, but was finally killed by the General himself. Retreating in good order further down the coast, WALKER reached a place called Cotton Wood, or Limas, where he was again attacked and again repulsed his assailants. Continuing his retreat, he reached the river called Tinto, or Black River, where he encamped.

The natives still pursued and threatened him, but WALKER kept them at a distance, until information having been sent to Commander SALMON, of the British ship *Icarus*, who was off the coast, accompanied by a schooner having on board a force of Honduran soldiery—and the British commander sent up a strong force, composed of sailors and marines of the *Icarus* and of the Honduran soldiery, who, surrounding WALKER'S camp, compelled his surrender. He surrendered to the British commander, who asked him and Col. RUDLER of what country or Government they claimed protection. WALKER'S answer was, 'That of Nicaragua.' He was then asked if he desired to place himself under the protection of the British flag. He replied, 'No; that he had no claims on that Government.' 'Then,' it is said the British officer replied, 'as you have no Government, I will insure you one,' and ordered that he be delivered over to the Honduran officer, who had him and Col. RUDLER ironed.

The whole party was then taken back to Truxillo, and the men were placed under British protection, and WALKER and RUDLER were imprisoned (in irons) in the fort."

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

GOV. SEWARD IN KANSAS.

HIS ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT LAWRENCE

Speech on the Kansas Struggle for Freedom and the Slavery Issue.

The Result of the Struggle and its Lessons—Present Condition of the Territories.

Great Reception of Mr. Seward at Chicago.

HIS SPEECH AT THE WIGWAM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860.

Yesterday was an eventful day to Kansas, that will leave an abiding impression upon the thousands of hearts made glad by the reception of Gov. SEWARD in this city. Extensive notice had been given that he would be here on the 26th, and notwithstanding the pinching poverty and general destitution of the country people, a large concourse, from more than half of the counties of the Territory, assembled in the morning to escort the distinguished Senator into town, on his arrival from Topeka. At 11¼ o'clock a procession was formed in Massachusetts-street, with two brass bands—one preceding the horseback procession, the other leading the long train of wagons, and altogether making a grand procession of full a mile in length. They marched out of town about two miles, where they met Gov. SEWARD in his private carriage, and after the usual salutations, they all returned by way of Mount Onad, that has already become rather classical in Kansas history. As they approached town, they followed the precise trail, where Col. TITUS and JONES with their posse tramped their unholy feet on the 21st of May, 1856. Then, again, in the month of August following, Col. TITUS was made a prisoner in his own fortress, by a large company of Free-State men, and the whole army returned with their captive along the same road across Mount Onad, but TITUS was no longer the grand chief of the dance, but he was prostrate, wounded, and almost speechless in an emigrant wagon bed.

These little incidents made the occasion particularly interesting to our guests yesterday, and every old citizen was forcibly reminded by this coincidence of that darker hour in our history.

As the escort approached the Eldridge House, in front of which a platform had been erected for the speakers, the well remembered "Betty" of other days—the brass howitzer that often *spoke* on occasions far less imposing—commenced her salute, that made the entire valley echo like an orchestra of thunder-peals. All this seemed to infuse the heroic Kansas spirit into the breast of our welcome guest, and as soon as the immense crowd could be properly arranged around the stand, at about 2 o'clock, Mayor DEITZLER received Gov. SEWARD with the following brief remarks:

WM. H. SEWARD: The people of Lawrence, through a Committee of citizens, and through their municipal authorities, have requested me to extend to you, and to the ladies and gentlemen constituting your party, a hearty welcome to the hospitalities of the city, and to assure you that we appreciate fully the distinguished compliment paid them, in being thus favored with an opportunity of seeing, hearing, and greeting the great Republican chief, whose name and fame are known and honored throughout the civilized world.

As we stand here to-day, upon the ground where the Kansas rebellion, so-called, had its origin, and against which were directed most frequently and persistently the fierce and violent assaults of the myrmidons of Slavery, and look back upon those scenes of oppression and wrong, and feel that we have in our midst the great and good man who, by his eloquent appeals and timely remonstrance, roused the great freedom-loving heart of the North to generous sympathy and noble deeds in our behalf, the occasion becomes one of deep and solemn interest. In contemplating your distinguished and self-sacrificing services in defence of our cause—services which have enshrined the name of WM. H. SEWARD in the hearts of the freemen of Kansas—we are moved by every sentiment of manly gratitude, and by every feeling of devotion to *true* greatness and *real* worth, to pray, with earnestness, God bless and preserve for a long life of usefulness to the world, the truest patriot and greatest statesman of the age.

Again, we welcome you with joy and gladness to the heart of "the Saratoga of Freedom."

As soon as the deafening cheers had subsided, Gov. ROBINSON, in behalf of the whole people of Kansas, extended to him this greeting.

The freemen of Kansas will not permit that Lawrence alone shall have the honor of bidding you welcome to the State of their adoption. Hence are they here in person, from every county and hamlet, and they bid me give expression to their welcome, so far as hearts throbbing and bursting with admiration and love have utterance.

Owing to the recent settlement of our country, the rudeness of our homes, the unparelleled obstacles thrown in the way of our progress, and the unprecedented drouth and consequent distress among our people, we cannot hope to receive you with that pomp and circumstance which have marked your progress hither; but we bring what other States have not to give, hearts overflowing with gratitude and affection due to the deliverer of a people from present and impending evil.

In the days of our political thraldom, when we were mocked with the promise of *sovereignty* that we might be enslaved; when our people were persecuted, defrauded, plundered and murdered, that they might be driven to despair and crushed out—then it was that our honored guest stood by us, denounced the tyranny and interpreted the "handwriting upon the wall" in the ears of the whole nation, until the knees of the tyrant smote together with fear, and his heel was removed from off the necks of our people. The contest that has been waged in this country since the opening of Kansas to settlement, and before, is not local, but general, and is not one of arms, but of *ideas*. It is true, there has been an occasional collision of arms in Kansas, and a bloody hand struck down one of the noblest and most gifted members of the Senate, but in Kansas the weapons of war have been exchanged for implements of husbandry, and, like Truth crushed to earth, CHARLES SUMNER is again in the thickest of the conflict. With these few exceptions, this warfare has been one of ideas, of mind, of intellect, of principles, not carnal, but spiritual, and it is in such a conflict we recognize our distinguished guest as Commander-in-Chief of Freedom's host, and as such, we welcome him to our hearts and homes. His distinguished staff we also welcome,—aids to such a General in such a cause.

In 1854, on the floor of the United States Senate, you accepted the challenge of the Slave power in these memorable words:

"Come on, then, gentlemen of the Slave States. Since there is no escaping your challenge, I accept it in behalf of Freedom. We will engage in competition for the virgin soil of Kansas, and God give the victory to the side that is strong in numbers as it is in right."

Six years have elapsed, and to-day your subordinates present to you Kansas, to grace your triumphs, with a Constitution adopted by her people, bearing no stain of Slavery to mar its beauty.

The times are most auspicious. The clouds that have so long darkened our horizon are fast dispersing southward and victory is marching upon victory throughout the entire North, and with propriety on this occasion, may we greet you as a conquering hero, fresh from conflict. God grant these triumphs may extend till they shall place the honest statesman of Illinois in the seat of power, with our guest at his right hand, when the conflict between freedom and the Federal Government shall be effectually and forever *repressed*.

Again, I welcome you to Kansas in behalf of the citizens of whatever party. I welcome you as a statesman all Christendom is proud to honor. In behalf of those who battled for freedom on the soil of Kansas, I welcome you as their champion and defender, and in behalf of all the people of whatever age, condition or sex, I welcome you as their deliverer from despotic rule and the blighting curse of Slavery.

Round after round of lusty cheers gave animation to the scene, as Gov. ROBINSON then took the distinguished Senator by the hand, and the waving sea of hats and the general confusion that followed, did not subside for some moments. When quiet was restored Gov. SEWARD delivered what he had referred to as his Kansas speech. That is, he refused to make any extended remarks at all other points in the Territory—stating that his Kansas speech would be made at Lawrence. It needs no encomiums of ours. It was fully equal to the occasion and satisfied every expectation.

At the conclusion of his masterly effort, the great army of Kansas freemen who heard it seemed almost frantic with enthusiasm. The number in attendance was estimated at 6,000.

Gen. NYE was next called out, and in a short and amusing speech gave a few of his wonted hits to the distracted Democracy. Nobody ever reports Gen. NYE. The artist who could take his photograph best should alone attempt it. I leave him, therefore, by saying that he ranks as among the first stump-orators of the country of the Tom Corwin school, and he fully sustained the high reputation he has earned in his speech here.

In the evening another meeting was held, and Gen. NYE was called out again in a longer speech. He was followed by (EX.) Rev. Mr. KALLOCH, who has lately become a limb of the law, in a very happy speech. C. F. ADAMS, Jr., made a few remarks, alternately full of wit and gravity. Gov. PATTERSON also made a short speech.

At the close of the evening speeches, several hundred partook of an excellent supper prepared for the occasion at the Eldridge House. This was followed by a ball, which continued till the "small hours" of the night, and was participated in by several of our distinguished guests. Gov. SEWARD was present a short time, and seemed greatly surprised, as well as delighted, to find how "some things can be done as well as others," even in Kansas.

On the whole, it was a glorious day for Kansas—one that will not soon be forgotten by us, neither by them.

RANDOLPH.

GOV. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

From the Leavenworth (K. T.) Times, Sept. 28.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A long-cherished desire of mine is fulfilled; at last, a long deferred duty is about to be paid—the desire of my heart to see the people of Kansas—the duty that I felt I owed to the people of Kansas, to see them in their own homes and in their own houses. I have visited your chief cities, Leavenworth and Lawrence—where the army of mercenaries sent by the Slave States battered down the hotel, under an indictment and conviction in a Court of the United States as a nuisance, because it sheltered the freemen who had come here to see freedom established in Kansas. And I have looked, also, upon the Constitution Hall, in Topeka, where the army of the United States, for the first time in the history of our nation, dispersed a lawful and peaceable assembly of citizens of the United States, convened to hold counsel upon the best means of protecting their lives, their property and sacred honor. You, people of Kansas, whom I have not been able to see in your homes, have come up here to greet me, from the valleys of the Kansas, the Big Blue, and the Neosho, and from all your prairies and valleys.

I seem not to have journeyed hither but to have floated across the sea—the prairie sea—under bright Autumnal skies, wafted by genial breezes into the free havens "where I would be." I am not sorry that my visit has occurred at this particular time, so sad in its influence, when nature, that sends its rain upon the unjust as well as the just, has for a year withdrawn its genial showers from the soil of Kansas. It is well to see one's friends in darkness and sadness, as well as in the hour of joy.

I have beheld the scenes of your former conflicts. I have also looked upon that beautiful eminence on the banks of the Kansas River, where Lecompton sits a lonely widow, [cheers and laughter,] desolate and mourning, her ambitious but unfinished structures showing how high is the ambition of Slavery, and their desolation showing how easy, after all, is its downfall. I would have seen more of Kansas, if I had not been interrupted and impeded in my course hither by the hospitality and kindness of the people, which I could not turn aside.

I have been excessively retentive at Leavenworth and Topeka, refusing to open my lips, unless my jaws were pried open, because I do not like to do things by piecemeal. I desire to speak openly to you, in the broad daylight, in the hearing of the women as well as men of Kansas; and here, where I have renewed the memories of the contest waged upon this soil, while I revolt at the implements with which that contest was waged by the aggressors under the plea of popular sovereignty, which left the people perfectly free to do just as they pleased, subject to the Constitution of the United States, which they were left perfectly free to interpret as they pleased, while the authorities at Washington have never been able to interpret it to their own satisfaction or that of the American people.

When I look at field after field, and cabin after cabin, and church after church, and school-house after school-house, where but six years ago was the unbroken land of savages, I am prepared here—not expecting to escape being heard on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic coast—I am prepared to declare, and do declare you people of Kansas, the most intelligent, and the bravest and most virtuous people, which can take the banner of human freedom when it is trailed in the dust, by the Government of its choice, and can and will lift it aloft and protect it, and bear it to success and honor—and that without bloodshed and violence.

People of Kansas: you are at once the youngest, the newest people—the newest State, as well as the youngest of all the thirty-four American States; you are the poorest and least favored with political power—for you are nearly disfranchised—and yet you are the most inflexible, and the most constant. The two richest States in the Union are Massachusetts and New-York, though they are so merely because they are the freest, the wisest, and the most liberty-loving States of the Union. I apprehend that you scarcely understand, yourselves, the importance of the position which you hold in this Republic. You will perhaps be surprised, when I tell you that the secret of all the interest I have felt in you has been merely this: that you occupy a pivotal position in the Republic of the United States, with regard to Slavery and Freedom. There is no contest, no difference on this subject, along the line of the Northeaste n States, for they are all in favor of Freedom; there is no difference on the line of the Southern States, for they are all in favor of Slavery. But there is an eternal strife between Freedom and Slavery, for the establishment of Freedom or Slavery in all the rest of the United States, that is all the United States reaching from the Missouri to the Pacific. If Freedom was to triumph, there was no point where she could expect to meet the enemy, except on the very place she has met it—here. And if you had been false, Slavery would have swept along through the Indian Territory, New-Mexico, and the whole of the country, including the Rocky Mountains, to the Pacific Ocean.

California was imperfectly secured to freedom, and with a compromise. You opened a new campaign here, and crowned it with a complete victory. Henceforth the battle is ended; henceforth the emigrant from the Eastern States, from Germany and Ireland, the free laborer, in short, from every land on the earth, when he reaches the Missouri River, can safely pursue his onward path, and under the banner of Freedom reach the foot of the Rocky Mountains; and there the hosts of freemen from the Western coast will unite and join him under the same banner. And everywhere, except on the Missouri, is a land of freedom. Missouri stands an island of Slavery in the midst of a broad ocean of Liberty. You occupy not only the pivotal position, but it was your fortune to attempt this great enterprise in behalf of Freedom at a critical period of mankind. Slavery was just then 200 years old in the United States. In the year 1776, our fathers gave battle to Slavery; they declared war against it, and pledged their lives and sacred honor in the service against it. Practically, it was to be destroyed peaceably, under the Constitution of the United States. These good men believed it would reach its end long before this period; but the people became demoralized. The war went back, *back*, BACK, until 1854, when all guarantees of Freedom, in every part of the United States, were abandoned, and Kansas, that had for forty years been perfectly free from the footsteps of the slave, was pronounced by the highest power of the Government as much a Slave State as South Carolina. The flag of the United States was made the harbinger, not of Freedom, but of Human Bondage.

It was at this crisis that the people of Kansas appeared on the stage, reviled, despised and hated, and lifted the banner of Liberty on high, and bore it manfully forward, defied all force, and yet counteracted peaceably all the efforts made to subdue them. In three years they not only secured Freedom in Kansas, but in all the Territory of the United States.

Freedom made Kansas as free as Massachusetts, and made the Federal Government, on and after the 4th of March next, the patron of Freedom—as it was at the beginning. You have made Freedom national, and Slavery sectional. Had you receded after your first conditional or provisional Government was dispersed at Topeka, by cannon and bayonet; had you surrendered and accepted the Lecompton Constitution; had you even abandoned the Wyandot Constitution, at any stage of the battle, it would have destroyed the cause of Freedom, not only in Kansas, but also throughout the whole Union.

I know I shall be justified in history; shall I not be justified by cotemporaries? Wise, best, bravest of citizens; no other hundred thousand people in the United States have contributed so much for the cause of freedom as Kansas. Before this people, then, appearing for the first time, I bow myself, as I have never done before to any other people, in profound reverence. [Sensation.] I salute you with gratitude and affection.

Fellow-citizens, my time here, as well as yours, is brief. It is but few of many subjects upon which we can even touch. As to the least important subject of all, myself, [laughter,] I give you, in one word, my sincere and heartfelt thanks. I had formed my opinion of you from your past conduct and history, and I am not surprised by your kindness. Henceforth, take no further thought about me. I will not affect to doubt that my poor name will find a place in the history of California and Kansas. All the ambition I have ever cherished is then more than abundantly satisfied.

The second consideration to which I would advert for a moment, is the sadness which lies like a pall over a large part of the Territory of Kansas—the result of the withdrawal of the rain for a period so long as to excite apprehensions of a famine.

I have carefully examined the condition of Kansas—the river bottoms and the prairies, and my conclusion is—not alone from the condition of the crops, but also from the character of the people—that there will be no famine in Kansas, because there is wealth and credit enough in Kansas to carry you through more than one year like this. You will take care of this credit, and retain it, as far as possible. If this will not do, then appeal to your friends in the East, and they will not see you suffer. I myself will do what I can for you. Be of good cheer. Suffer yourselves not to be discouraged. There are cattle enough on your thousand hills—although it is a fearful sacrifice—to carry you through and sustain you during the Winter, and still come out in the Spring with milch cows and working oxen. And we who are here, coming from States whence emigration flows, and from the Atlantic States, where emigration is received and sent onward—will all do our share to direct emigrants to Kansas, assuring them from our own observation that it is a climate as salubrious as any in the world, and a soil as rich as any the sun ever shone upon. This is a smiling and fair domain, and we think, were we set back twenty or thirty years, the place of all others that we would seek in the United States, would be the plains of Kansas.

One other consideration. The transactions of this day, do they not illustrate the subject of the "irrepressible conflict?" [Cheers and laughter.] Did not our forefathers, in 1787, settle this whole subject, and by an ordinance, put at rest forever the question of Freedom and Slavery in the United States? Certainly they did. Did we not, in 1820, settle this conflict forever? Did we not declare that all north of 36° 30', and west of the Missouri River, should be given up to Freedom? Certainly we did. Was it not settled finally a third time, in 1850, when Kansas and Nebraska were still saved to Freedom, and all west of them? Was it not settled a fourth time in 1854, when it was ordained that the people of Kansas were free to choose Freedom or Slavery for themselves, subject to the Constitution of the United States? Was it not settled for the fifth time, when the Lecompton Constitution was adopted by one scratch of the pen of the United States and the Supreme Court—and this fair Territory became a land of Slavery?

A VOICE—We did not take that Government.

Mr. SEWARD—You didn't take it—that is just what I was going to say.

Why was not Slavery settled by all these final settlements? For no other reason than because the conflict was irrepressible. But you determined in your struggle for Kansas that she shall be forever free—and that settles the question.

A VOICE—It is not settled yet—there's New-Mexico.

Mr. SEWARD—My friend tells me it is not settled yet; but it is settled in Kansas and for Kansas. In New-Mexico they tried to settle it in favor of Slavery, but they now find out it is irrepressible. *I think you will find that the whole battle was ended in the deliverance of Kansas, and that henceforth Freedom is triumphant in all the Territories of the United States.*

And yet, while this is clear to these intelligent, practical and sensible men who have gone through the problem, what a contrast is shown here to what is occurring in other parts of the United States, where they suppose, because they are older, they are so much wiser; where they believe me still as false a prophet as MAHOMET! In Pennsylvania they have not yet made up their minds that there is any conflict at all. In the Southern States they are actually organizing a militia against the freemen who are establishing freedom in Kansas and New-Mexico, as if the settlers in Kansas were no wiser than they are, and knew no better way to propagate freedom than by the sword. When freemen want to make a Territory free, they give it ballot-boxes, and school-houses, and churches; and Slavery will never triumph where these are first established.

But to go a little deeper into the subject. In 1787, there were wise men administering the Government of the United States; and if you look into their sayings, you will see they had all found out that the Republic was to be the home of an ever-increasing people, so free, so proud, so wise, so vigorous, that they could not be confined in the old thirteen States; they saw this was to be the home of free men, of free labor, and not slave labor. So, they set apart all the territory within their reach—*i. e.*, all they then had control over—for Freedom and for free emigration. Now, contrast that which was thought wise in 1787, with what actually happened in 1850! In 1820, it was found that the population of the United States had reached the Mississippi. Then, what was necessary was, to provide exactly the same kind of government for the territory west of the Mississippi, as had been provided for the country east of it; so that, when the Government should be extended to the Pacific, all should be free. Could anything have been wiser than for Government in 1850 to have given Freedom to these Territories? But Congress didn't do it. They had previously given Missouri to Slavery, and said Freedom might take the rest; but now they wished to block up free labor by the barrier of slave Missouri. Could anything have been more absurd than this attempt to stay the course of freemen? They determined that free labor must go out of the United States, or go round Missouri to Kansas and New-Mexico; but it broke their barriers, and passed through the heart of the slave-power.

There were long ago good and brave men who foretold this result.

There were HENRY W. TAYLOR, and TALMADGE, and RUFUS KING, peerless among them all, who declared in the Senate of the United States that the slave power in Missouri would prove a mockery; that this land was for liberty; and that the slave power would repent in sackcloth and ashes. But these good men were overruled. Missouri and Arkansas came into the Union with Slavery. And for what reason? It was because the slaveholders had property—capital, which must not be confiscated, even to prevent Slavery from being established over as large a domain as half of Europe. This was the reason the Federal Government determined to secure their slaves to the capitalists of Missouri. What capital had Missouri in slaves that was saved at that time? All the slaves in Missouri at that time were exactly 10,220 in number, which were worth—and I was born a slaveholder, and know something of the value of slaves—at that time $300 a head, including the old and young, the sick and decrepid, which made the total value of the slaves in Missouri, in 1820, $3,066,000. Arkansas then had 1,600 slaves, worth $480,000. The whole capital of slaves in Missouri and Arkansas was about $3,500,000, but to save that capital in negroes the great compromise of 1820 was made, and Kansas given up to Slavery. Three million five hundred thousand dollars was a large sum, but nobody then or ever proposed to confiscate it. They were to be left free to sell their slaves; they were at liberty to keep them, so only that they should import and make no more. There was no need of confiscating the slaves in Missouri any more than there was in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, so this $3,500,000 was never in jeopardy.

Now, fellow-citizens, even if it had been confiscated, how small a sacrifice of property it was, weighed against the incalculable blessings of freedom over the American continent. Look now at the advantages resulting from their success, and see how unavailing are the contrivances of politicians, and even of nations to counteract and control the great moving principle of the age. Who would have thought that by making Missouri a Slave State in 1820, that forty years afterwards, when the canals of New-York and Pennsylvania were burdened with commerce, when steamers floated on all our lakes and rivers, when teachers and preachers were abroad through the land, they could make a Slave State out of Kansas? They tried it, and what have they got? They have got Slavery in Missouri and Arkansas: Freedom in Kansas, and practically in Texas, in Utah and California. This is what comes from attempting to bind up the decrees of Providence in flaxen bands by human skill. [Applause.] Why did their attempt fail? It failed because society has its rights and its necessities. It was just as necessary that men should move out of Massachusetts and New-York and the Western States, and Missouri, even, into the Territories, as it was necessary that Kansas and other Territories should receive them when they have come. It was just as necessary that the exile of Europe should have an asylum where he would be perfectly free to have no slaves. This movement of the age is quickened by the agency of invention; all the operations of trade, the arts and manufactures, are accelerated by mechanical skill. Who thinks now of drawing himself to town with a pair of mules? The steam engine carries him there with less cost than he could walk or go on wheels driven by animal power. All the implements with which work and husbandry are done, are the product of mechanical skill. Every farmer sees that by the improvements made in the implements for cultivating the soil, every year he is able to dispense with the services of one more laborer, who becomes himself an independent farmer.

Europe has been in a state of commotion for more than sixty years, and still is. Ireland was bound to seek relief; Germany was over-populated, and must have an outlet for her energy and labor. What madness and folly, then, that the statesmen of 1820 should open this country to Slavery, and instead of securing it to freedom, teeming with wealth and abundant cultivation, abandon it to the culture of negroes, at $1,500 a head! [Laughter.] It is because of my speaking so plainly of these things that some believe me not a very conservative man.

I think that you are wiser than your fathers, wherever you may have come from. I had a father who was a very wise man, but I think I should be unworthy of him had I not endeavored to improve my better opportunities to have become a wiser man than he. It would have been much better for Missouri and Arkansas could they have foreseen the consequences of their action. The consequence of their embracing Slavery is that the tide of emigration in 1820, which would naturally have come up the Mississippi River, was driven round into other regions. Instead of entering at New-Orleans, it sought the ports of New-York and Quebec, peopled the Provinces of Canada and the line of the Northern Lakes. There are three millions of settlers in the Provinces which Slavery sent round there. This same tide of emigration peopled Northern Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan, and thence passed to Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. Missouri has thus lost from her soil all or a large part of this population. Well, then the mass of emigration got to be so dense that it could not divide and spread itself, so making a great rush, it swept through the very strongholds of Slavery. There is not within the longitude of my voice probably one man, if Missouri had been wise, and had not driven emigration from its natural course, that would ever have set foot on the soil of Kansas. There is population enough in Kansas now to make Missouri a great State. But Missouri does not want to be a great State. She prefers to wait and be a Slave State. [Laughter.] She has no affection for the people of the North, but a great affection for the people of the South. She has no affection for free labor, but a great affection for slave labor. She has no free speech; she is satisfied to have what she may say, or may not, controlled by the slave power. This is a sad case for Missouri, but not hopeless. She must look for deliverance to Kansas, which Missouri refused to let come into the Union, but which is drawing emigration through Missouri, and opening the way, and marking out the very course, and inviting Missouri on, and calling upon Eastern capitalists to open a national highway to Pike's Peak and California. Missouri to-day is richer by millions by the settlement of Kansas by freemen. All her hopes of competition with the free Northern States are based upon what you are doing, and can do, and will do, to make a Pacific Railroad.

Never was policy of any State more suicidal; for either she is to be forever a Slave State, as she desires to be, or she had better have been free from the beginning. If she is to remain a Slave State, she must be a planting State merely, and the value of her land would be nearly worthless—for every Slave State becomes impoverished, and every Free State enriched. Then, if Missouri wants to be a Slave State, the wisest thing she can do is to do on the west what she has done on the east—*i. e.*, to be surrounded with free, prosperous States.

These Free States which you are building in Kansas and Nebraska, are showing and opening the true national highway to the Pacific Ocean. You are producing around Missouri the influences which her people unwisely dread, and call abolitionism. I don't know any way in which such an operation can be done with so much quietness, as to go round her, and leave her to abolitionize herself. She will do it, too; because Missouri has got capital, and she will find out that if she is a Slave State and Kansas free, Kansas, in twenty years, will send more representatives to Congress than Missouri—and slaveholders don't like to give up political power.

Another lesson which this occasion teaches us, is instructive in an eminent degree. When Missouri, in 1820, compelled Congress to admit her as a slave State, and in 1850 to abrogate the Missouri Compromise, and in 1856 drove all freemen from Kansas, in

The Controversy in Dr. Cheever's Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If ever the motto "rule or ruin" was applicable to the leaders of a combination of men, it seems especially so to a fanatical party in the Church of the Puritans. The public have been apprised from time to time of the proceedings in this Church, for they have occupied the attention of the Press and the Courts. A new issue and a new division growing out of the (at first) secret movement for foreign aid to support its failing fortunes, has inaugurated a personal warfare against the earliest friends and supporters of the Church. It culminated on Monday evening, and the sword of Abolition discipline and excommunication was then unsheathed against Mr. ABERNETHY. We were present at this meeting, having no part nor interest in it, but that of an impartial witness to its proceedings.

We were not aware when we entered who was to preside as Chairman, nor had we any knowledge as to the bias of his mind on the question to be issued, but it was soon manifest "when ignorance and imprudence are elevated to the Chair, order and decorum cannot prevail in the assembly." Our convictions of the truth of this were confirmed every hour to the end of a protracted meeting. We had been accustomed to see a Chairman vote only when a tie occurred in the meeting, but the Chairman on this occasion claimed to be counted on every vote, and to the most unprejudiced mind it was palpable that his rulings were in favor of his own party. At a meeting held one week previous a resolution was passed by a very decided majority, requesting Mr. GILBERT to withdraw his charges; whereupon, on the Chair refusing to put a pending motion to adjourn, and permitting his son to introduce a resolution (at 11½ P. M.) and make a speech in violation of the Church rules, a large number left the house. The Chairman by this course gave the opportunity for a motion to reconsider, which was carried by the opponents of Mr. ABERNETHY, who remained. At the adjourned meeting last Monday night it was manifest that the leaders were confident of their power and intended to press their measures to the *bitter end*. In this they were successful, and passed a resolution by a small majority requiring Mr. ABERNETHY to appear and answer. By the most unfair and partial rulings of the Chair, the friends of Mr. ABERNETHY (except a little grace at the outset) were cut off from debate, and the most kind, conciliatory and Christian appeals of some conciliatory men were utterly disregarded. After hearing the charges, and after listening impartially to the discussion, and witnessing the temper and spirit of his accusers, we wonder how Mr. ABERNETHY can maintain his self-respect and consent to be brought *to such a jury for judgment*. Were we in his counsels we should advise him utterly to refuse to be tried while the present Chairman occupies his seat, and by a jury who have *prejudged* his case. With some few exceptions we saw no manifestation of that deliberation, discretion, seriousness and awe which such a case, if worthy of a hearing, seemed naturally to demand.

As we sat quietly looking on at these proceedings, we could not help wondering what impressions would be made on irreligious minds by a gospel which bore such fruit.

We saw a father compelled openly to rebuke a son, and lay hands upon him, crying "Shame on you," for conduct neither civil, gentlemanly nor Christian; we saw that same son exult in having "snubbed the old man," and order a police-officer to remove a trustee who had attended his wife, a member of the church, to the meeting, the officer refusing to obey the order, saying he knew his duty better. We saw a mere youth, proud in his officiousness, grossly insult a former member and a deacon of the church, because he chose, by invitation, quietly to occupy a seat in the room. We saw young females, *some very young*, evidently trained for their work, voting with a laugh and giggle upon a question which we imagine the most mature and pious would act with distrust and diffidence. We saw three police-officers stationed at the doors of a *church*, at a *church meeting*, convened, we should imagine, for the most solemn and awful purpose that can ever engage a Christian church. But the purpose, patent to any impartial observer, was prearranged to crush one whom with the very same breath, they called *brother*. We *think* we saw, also, unmistakable signs that ruin was written upon the building where we were, whose foundations were laid by the prayers and sacrifices of men whom all delighted to honor—men who never contemplated its utter perversion to such uses. We saw the same *spirit* which we once witnessed at "the Old Tabernacle," when from the platform the Garrisons' and Phillips' launched their anathemas against Church and State, and resolved to drive *their* Abolition car over everything that might stand in its way.

While we heard the plea for peace from Dr. BALL, from Rev. Prof. MARTIN and Mr. BERRY, we felt like exclaiming, "The Prince of Peace" never waves his gentle banner over scenes of strife and discord like this. Could these men but know the impressions which must inevitably be made upon the moral and religious character of multitudes outside the Church, they would try to pray:

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourscls as others see us."

G.

—Mr. Isaac Picard, of Rochester, came near losing his little girl a few days since, but not in the natural way. She was kidnapped by a man, named Crawell, who was assisted by a disreputable woman. Mr. Picard got on the track of the wretches, and not only recovered his little girl, but captured them.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....FOR WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 25, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1021, 1395, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1435, 1439, 1441, 1444, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1465. *Part II.*—Adjourned till Friday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 413, 517, 589, 591, 593, 597, 603, 605, 609, 611, 613, 615, 621, 623, 625, 627, 627½, 629, 633, 635. *Part II.*—Nos. 694, 696, 698, 712, 720, 418, 668, 556, 728, 730, 732, 734, 278.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1873, 2056, 2059, 2591, 2061, 1730, 2035, 1788, 2073, 2001, 1911, 1950, 2079, 2080, 2061. *Part II.*—Nos. 97, 108, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 1642.

THE ARTISANS' BANK.

The Institution Closed by Injunction.

George P. Gordon and John C. Crowman vs. *the Artisans' Bank.*—This is an action by the plaintiffs, who are depositors in the Artisans' Bank, to procure an injunction, and wind up the affairs of that institution. The complaint avers that the plaintiffs are depositors in the Bank, and drew a check on the Bank for their money deposited there, payment of which was refused; and also avers other matters, most of which are more fully set up in the following affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.—George P. Gordon, one of the plaintiffs above named, being duly sworn, says: That he has read the complaint in the above-entitled action, verified by him, and knows the contents thereof; and that the same is true, of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be, on information and belief; and as to those matters, he believes it to be true. And this deponent further saith, that said defendant is justly indebted to the said plaintiffs, who are co-partners in trade, in the sum of $5,016, and upwards, for lawful moneys of the United States of America, deposited by the said plaintiffs with said defendant, as a banking institution in said City before, and not drawn from said defendant on the first day of October, 1860, or hitherto, or assigned by the said plaintiffs; that deponent presented the check, and made demand of the money therein expressed, as stated in said complaint, and payment of said sum so demanded and deposited by the said plaintiffs were refused by the said defendant and by the paying teller of and in said Bank, and by the President of the said defendant and deponent; was informed by the cashier of said defendant that said defendant had not funds to pay said demand, and that said defendant "would have to go into liquidation;" and deponent has been informed and believes to be true that said defendant is insolvent; that deponent was yesterday in said Bank when a large number of claimants were making demands and a "run" on said Bank; and deponent has been informed and believes that many of said claimants' lawful demands for moneys were not paid.

GEO. P. GORDON.

Sworn to this 2nd day of October, 1860, before me.
JOHN BYRNE, Com. of Deeds.

On this affidavit, the plaintiffs, by Frank Byrne, Esq., their attorney, applied yesterday to Justice LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, for an order to show cause, accompanied with the usual restraining order, meantime, why an injunction should not issue against the continuance of business by the Bank. An order was made accordingly. After reciting the jurisdictional facts, it proceeds as follows:

"I do hereby order, enjoin and restrain said defendant and its officers from paying out, or in way transfering or delivering to any person any money or assets of such defendant, or incurring any debts or obligations, until this order be vacated or modified; and let the said defendant show cause before me, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Chambers of the Justices thereof, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Oct. 3, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, why said restrictions above ordered shall not be made absolute or be continued, and why said defendant should not be declared insolvent. And I require the officers of said defendant's to exhibit any and all of its books, papers and accounts, assets and effects, and to be examined on oath touching the same before me, at said time and place last mentioned, and why such other order should not be granted as shall seem proper. WM. H. LEONARD.

Dated Oct. 2, 1860.

The plaintiffs gave an undertaking in the sum of $2,000. They are manufacturers of printing presses, doing business at the corner of Fulton and William streets. The summons and complaint, with the injunction order, were immediately served on Richard A. Troker, Esq., cashier of the Artisans' Bank, at about 11 A. M. yesterday.

Besides the writ, of which the title is given above, is another, predicated on substantially similar facts, by George P. Gordon alone.

Heavy Judgment Vacated for Irregularity.

The United States vs. *Peyton A. Southall.*—This was a motion in the U. S. District Court, before Judge BETTS, to set aside a judgment for $50,000 docketed against the defendant Nov. 22, 1854.

The action was commenced Jan. 27, 1841. It was an action of assumpsit demanding $50,000 under the common money counts. On July 13, 1841, the defendant, by N. F. Waring, his attorney, filed a plea of the general issue, with notice of set-off of various sums of indebtedness to him, exceeding the amount claimed. On Nov. 16, 1842, the defendant, by his same attorney, filed a *relicta* acknowledging the promises charged in the declaration, and damages to the plaintiff to the sum of $49,804 98, for which sum judgment was docketed on that day. Nothing further was done in the matter till March 6, 1852, when an order was entered "on reading and filing affidavits and notice of motion, and on hearing Mr. Morton, of counsel for the defendant, the District-Attorney being present," that the judgment "be vacated to afford the defendant an opportunity of presenting, adjusting and settling his accounts at the Treasury Department at Washington, and obtaining a final decision thereon from the proper accounting officers," and further that if on such settlement a balance should be found in favor of the United States, the defendant should be at liberty to elect whether to give a cognovit for that balance or plead *de novo* to the declaration and have the issue decided by a verdict.

Nothing appears to have been done further in the cause till Aug. 12, 1854, when Mr. McKeon, the District-Attorney, entered an order in the common rule book that the defendant plead to the declaration within twenty days after service of notice of the rule in pursuance of the order of March 6, 1852, unless he should elect to give a cognovit for the balance due from him to the United States. On the 19th of September, 1854, the District-Attorney filed an affidavit of the service of notice of the entry of the order on N. F. Waring, as attorney of the defendant, by leaving it in his office with his clerk, he being absent. On this motion, however, Mr. Waring and his clerks denied any receipt of such a notice or knowledge of it. On filing that affidavit the District-Attorney entered in the common rule book judgment of default against the defendant for not pleading to the declaration, and also entered an order that that default being entered, judgment interlocutory be entered thereon, and that the Clerk of the Court assess the plaintiff's damages.

This interlocutory judgment was placed in the hands of a United States Commissioner appointed by the Circuit Court, who was, however, also Clerk of this Court, and was executed by him as Commissioner, and on the 17th of November, he made his return, reciting that it was referred to him to ascertain and compute the amount due on a Treasury transcript, and reporting the amount, principal and interest, at $80,393 64.

On the 22d of November, 1854, the District Attorney filed this report in Court and took an *ex parte* order that it be confirmed, and on the same day another *ex parte* order was entered that "the Commissioner's report having duly confirmed and the United States Attorney remitting the excess of damages over $50,000, on motion of Mr. M'Keon, United States Attorney, ordered judgment final for $50,000. Between 12 and 1 A. M., of this 22d November, 1854, the defendant died in Richmond, Va. The Clerk's office of this Court is only open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On the 23d November, 1854, a *fi fa* was issued to the Marshal to collect the amount of the judgment, which was returned *nulla bona*, and filed May 31, 1855.

The widow of the defendant, on November 17, 1858, married James W. Curtis, and no notice of the judgment came to the knowledge of either of them till the Spring of 1860, when a suit was brought against him on the judgment, and thereupon this motion was made in his behalf, to vacate the judgment of record as irregular.

Held by the Court—That the purport of the order entered by the District-Attorney, on Aug. 12, 1854, assumes that the Court in vacating the judgment then on record had also annulled the issue before pleaded in the suit, and left the declaration in the same condition as if it had never been replied to by the defendant. If that is an allowable interpretation of the order of March 6, 1852, it should be taken with the further understanding that the defendant should have clear and positive notice that the suit was in renewed progress.

That the power of an Attorney under his general warrant expires when final judgment is perfected, particularly as to the defendant's Attorney, and the defendant here could not be affected by notices of the plaintiff to his former Attorney without furnishing clear proof that the original power of Attorney under which the judgment had been entered still remained in force with the Attorney; or that his power to act had been assented to or recognized by the defendant, of which there is no proof in this case.

That the order of reference of Sept. 19, 1854, was at the peril of the District-Attorney, and was both unauthorized against the defendant, and irregular on its face, for the defendant was not made a party to it, and the reference to the clerk to assess damages was not authorized by law, as under Rule 23 of the Circuit Court, and Rule 240 of the District Court, the damages could only be assessed by a writ of inquiry.

That the reference before the Commissioner was palpably nugatory and void. The Commissioner is not an officer of this Court competent to execute or take cognizance of any powers appertaining to the Court, in the trial or progress of a suit pending therein; and though the Commissioner was also Clerk, his power as Clerk is derived solely from this Court, and has no connection with or relation to the office or function of a Commissioner.

That if there may be a question as to the power of the Court or the propriety of its interfering to set aside a judgment after the lapse of more than two years after its entry, there can be no doubt of the authority of the Court to declare its nullity and prohibit any proceeding on the part of the plaintiff to enforce it in a case so circumstanced, without full proof that the defendant was alive when it was docketed, which the Court cannot intend as a presumption of law on the proofs.

Moreover, the limitation of the power of the Court to set aside a judgment to two years can have application only to cases where the judgment was obtained on notice.

That the whole proceedings in obtaining this judgment against the defendant were without authority of law, irregular and void, and that the representatives of the deceased defendant are entitled to have the same vacated and annulled of record.

Motion granted.

For the motion, Mr. Morton and Mr. Donohue; for the United States, Judge Roosevelt.

The Omnibus Suit Again.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. vs. *Robert Schuyler et al.*—This case was on again before Justice INGRAHAM at the Special Term yesterday and occupied the whole day. The object of the session was to settle finally before the Judge numerous amendments proposed by the various counsel to the findings of fact, and the judgment drawn up by His Honor, and also to settle such finding of fact as might be submitted by counsel for the various defendants embracing the particular matters of defence proved under the separate answers put in by the respective defendants.

So numerous were the suggestions of amendments to the findings of the Judge and the judgment itself, that the settlement of these occupied the whole day. The case was then adjourned to Thursday, Oct. 4, at 11 A. M., when the findings submitted by defendants will be passed upon.

The Railroad Case.

Matter of the City Railroads.—These cases were now called on in the Special Term Supreme Court Calendar before Justice BONNEY. They were finally reserved generally to await the determination of the application for an injunction now on the calendar at Chambers of the same Court.

The Agnew Habeas Corpus.

Matter of Theodore Agnew.—This case was fully stated in the TIMES of Sept. 29. The respondent, Jenks, now returned that he was the father of the child, and had always supported its mother. The child had been well taken care of.

The papers were handed up to Justice LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, sitting at Chambers, who reserved his decision until Thursday.

Verdict in the Sheriff Case.

Vigoreux vs. *Willett.*—This case, reported yesterday at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND now sat to conclude.

The plaintiff put in evidence to show that she obtained the money used in the purchase of the property in suit, of her father, mostly, and not of her husband. She also claimed to have earned some of the means in her business as a milliner in Paris, and that it was her separate estate.

The trial of the case resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $250, with six cents damages. The plaintiff then obtained an allowance of $40, and the defendant twenty days in which to make a case.

H. H. Morange, for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel, for defendant.

Slander Suit.

THE DEFENDANT HELD TO BAIL.

Wm. E. Brockway vs. *Frederick G. Van Vliet.*—This was an application made before Judge DALY, at Special Term of the Common Pleas, for an order of arrest against the defendant, in an action for slander which the plaintiff has instituted against him.

The plaintiff's affidavits set forth that the defendant had for the last six months circulated a malicious slander to the effect that he (plaintiff) had been sentenced to the State Prison for forgery. This story, the plaintiff averred, had greatly impaired his business and injured his character.

The Court ordered the defendant to be arrested and held to bail in the sum of $10,000. The defendant is one of the firm of White & Van Vliet, maltsters of this City. Both parties are said to be of influential families.

Platt, Gerard and Bulkley for plaintiff.

The McSpedon and Baker Claim.

ACTION AGAINST THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR A FALSE RETURN TO THE MANDAMUS.

McSpedon & Baker vs. *Blunt, et al.*—This action was brought by the plaintiffs to recover damages of the defendants for an alleged false return to the *mandamus* issued in the action brought by the plaintiffs herein against the Board of Supervisors for an amount claimed on account of work done under contract with the Record Commissioners. The *mandamus* and the return thereto have been many times stated in the TIMES, and will be readily remembered. The plaintiffs claimed that there were due them, under the contract referred to, $193,000. In their return to the *mandamus* the Board of Supervisors set forth that "the plaintiffs never, in due form of law obtained, and had not, at the time of the issuing of the writ, in their possession certificates of the Commissioners of Records for the sum of $8,377 60, nor for the further sum of $38,754 37," claimed to be due in their complaint. So much of that return the plaintiffs complained to be false, and brought this action to recover damages for the false return, laying their damages at $75,000. The defendants demurred to the complaint, and the case now came up before Justice BONNEY, in the Supreme Court at Special Term, to be heard thereon. Mr. Lawrence, who appeared for the defendants, stated that he had many times attended for the purpose of disposing of this case, and it had been as many times postponed to suit the plaintiffs. He therefore moved, as no one appeared for plaintiffs, that the defendants have judgment on their demurrer. Motion granted.

Plaintiffs in default.

A. R. Lawrence, Jr. for defendants.

The Proposed Public Urinals.

SUIT TO RECOVER PLANS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Ira Buckman vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is an action to recover damages for an alleged conversion of certain plans and designs furnished to the defendants, under an advertisement of the Street Commissioner, published in September, 1858, and made in pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council passed the same month—inviting architects and others to furnish plans, &c., for the construction of certain public urinals proposed to be placed in different parts of the City. The advertisement stated that the plans submitted would be placed before the Common Council for their choice, and that those whose plans were not accepted would have the liberty to withdraw the same. The Common Council have not acted in the matter, since, as alleged, although the plans were submitted to them. The plaintiff, after waiting some three years, demanded a return of his plans, which was refused, and this action is therefore brought to recover them.

The defendants demurred to the complaint, upon the ground that the plans became the property of the City upon delivery to the Common Council, and that the plaintiff had no claim to them thereafter. Upon this point Brownley *vs.* Hoxwell (2 Bos. and Pul. 438) was cited as an authority.

The case now came on at Special Term of the Common Pleas, before Judge DALY, and Mr. Anderson, on behalf of the Corporation, contended that there had been no unreasonable lapse of time since the delivery of the plans.

Mr. S. R. Thompson, counsel for plaintiff, contended that plaintiff had never parted with his property in the plans, and that the defendants were bailees for plaintiff until their selection was made; that whether the time elapsed was reasonable or unreasonable, was a question for a jury, and could not be raised upon demurrer.

The Court overruled the demurrer, with costs, and gave judgment for plaintiff thereon, with leave to defendants to renew on payment of costs.

Andrews, Colby and Thompson, for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson, for Corporation.

Court of General Sessions.

CONVICTION OF A CONFIDENCE MAN—SUDDEN ILLNESS OF RECORDER BARNARD.

Yesterday, the first business transacted in this Court was the receiving pleas of guilty of grand larceny from Eliza Reynolds and Mary Watson, charged with stealing a piece of silk, valued at $80. Reynolds, though quite a young girl, was an old offender, and had already been in the penitentiary. The Recorder sentenced her to the State prison for three years. The woman (Watson) was discharged.

Charles Cull was tried for obtaining money under false pretences from Mr. John F. Gilman, a resident of Maine, under the following circumstances: Mr. Gilman formed the acquaintance of Cull on board the Stonington boat, bound to this City. He rather liked Cull, and, being a stranger in Gotham, placed himself under his guidance. Cull, not unwillingly, took him in charge, and undertook to exhibit unto him the huge animal with the extensive trunk. Passing along some street, Cull bethought himself of his need to change a bill for $100, that amount, when unbroken, being not very eligible as a tender for a small sum for refreshments. Accordingly he went into an establishment, which he said was a bank, but came out much chagrined at finding it was past banking hours. What was to be done? A man with a hundred-dollar bill in his pocket in want of small change for drinks for himself and friend! A ridiculous position to be placed in, and perplexing, moreover. Could not his new Maine acquaintance oblige him with smaller bills—a twenty or so, a few tens and fives? Unfortunately the gentleman from Maine had not so much money about him, but having $30, he concluded that twelve shillings would see him through the night, and the next day he could easily be at the Bank before closing hours. So he gave $28 50 to Cull, and received from him the $100 bill, on "The City Trust and Banking Company." Cull having succeeded in obtaining small bills, suddenly recollected that he had a little business to transact round the corner, but he would be back in a few minutes. Mr. Gilman by-and-bye became of the opinion that there were just twenty-four such minutes from midnight to midnight, or from noon to noon, and he became not unnaturally inquisitive about the value of the $100 bill. Inquiry demonstrated that it possessed no value at all. His poor recompense was his good luck in meeting subsequently with Crull and giving him into custody.

Recorder BARNARD briefly charged the Jury in the case, and then finding himself too unwell to remain longer on the Bench, quitted the Court, while Judge RUSSELL was sent for to receive the verdict. The Jury, after a short absence, found Cull guilty. Sentence was deferred until it could be passed by the Recorder, who tried the case. No other business was done.

Superior Court Clerkship.

Nathaniel B. Bosworth, son of Chief-Justice Bosworth, of the Superior Court, has been appointed General Term Clerk, *vice* Robt. D. Livingston, promoted to be Chief Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Gibhard* vs. *Mills.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Jay* vs. *Buer.*—Judgment settled, except in some particulars.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Roberts* vs. *Roberts.*—Divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 2.

$5,000	U. S. 5s. 1874	102¾	50	Mich. Cent. R	70¾
27,000	Ten. State 6s. '90	90½	150	do b15	70¾
10,000	Miss. State 6s. b10	75¾	50	do s30	70¾
3,000	do	79¾	50	do s5	70¾
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	97	100	do c	70¾
5,000	E. R. 3d M. bs.	83.101	300	do s30	70
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M. bs	91¾	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	23½
5,000	Har. R. 1 M. Bs.	98	100	do b60	23¾
3,000	Mich. So 2M. Bs.	65¾	50	do	23⅞
1,000	Ter R. & A. 2 M.	58	100	do s30	23
5,000	La C. & M L. G. b60	24	50	do b10	23¾
2,000	Lke E. & W. 2M. B.	48¼	50	do	23½
10	Bank of New-York	102	150	Tol. & Wabash R	15
25	B'k of N. America	108	150	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	49
6	Continental Bank	104½	200	do b30	48¾
100	Canton Company	22¾	50	do	48¾
300	do	22¾	100	do s30	48¾
50	Sch'kill Nav. Pref	18½	200	do	48¾
10	Pacific Mail S. Co	82¾	50	do s10	48¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R b3	90⅞	50	do s10	48¾
600	do b10	90⅞	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. b30	86¾
85	do	90¾	100	do b60	87
200	do b10	90¾	250	do	86¾
50	do b30	90⅞	50	do s30	86¾
100	do s10	90⅞	150	do	86¾
500	do c	90⅞	200	do	86¾
200	do 2d	90⅞	100	Ga. & Chic. R	77½
300	do b10	90⅞	200	do b30	77¾
200	do s60	90⅞	100	do	77¾
50	do s60	90⅞	100	do b10	77½
25	Erie Railroad	42¾	350	do	77½
100	do b60	42¾	70	Cleve. & To. R	47¾
100	do b60	42¾	100	do	47¾
300	do b60	42¾	300	do	47½
350	do	42¾	1000	do	47
500	do	42¼	50	do b30	47¼
50	do b10	47¾	300	do b60	47¾
100	do s10	42¾	500	do b10	47
250	do s60	42	50	Chi. & R. I. R	76
200	Hudson River R. b10	63½	800	do	76½
100	do s10	63½	850	do	76¾
200	Harlem Railroad	23¾	50	do s60	76½
1450	do	23¾	550	do b10	76¾
100	do s30	23⅞	50	do b60	77½
200	do b30	23¾	50	do b60	77¾
100	do b30	23¾	100	do b30	77
200	Har. R. Pref	53	100	do s10	76¾
100	do b30	53¼	400	do b60	77½
22	do	52¾	100	Chi., B. & Q. R. b30	90
100	do b30	53	100	do s30	89¾
100	do b60	53	100	do b60	90½
200	do	52½	200	do s30	90
5	Nor. & Wor. R	46½	100	do b30	90½
300	Reading R	47⅞	10	do	90
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R	15¾	75	LaCrosse & Mil. R	1½
550	do b30	15½			

TUESDAY, Oct. 2—P. M.

A break-down of 3½@4 ₱ cent. in the shares of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, caused by the unexpected action of the Board of Directors this forenoon against paying the October Dividend, seriously affected the whole market for Stocks; the New-York roads falling 1@1½, and the Westerns 1½@2 ₱ cent. The event in question now appears to have been foreshadowed by the previous considerable sales of the stock for eight or ten days past, although every intimation that the cause of these sales had reference to the Dividend question was positively, if not indignantly, denied within the office of the Company, where parties making the inquiry were assured, almost up to the last hour, that a Dividend equal to at least 3 ₱ cent. had been earned, without reference to the surplus income carried over last Spring, and would by paid. So far as the earning is concerned, the Board appear to have had before them the following figures—subsequently handed out to the Press—which narrowed down the question to one of expediency and common fairness in ordering or refusing to order the Dividend paid. The decision was against it, and if honestly or conscientiously arrived at, the stockholders are simply disappointed, and not swindled, though undoubtedly paltered with. The recent buyers of the stock, who in good faith deemed it cheap under the repeated assurances that the Dividend would be paid, as it had been earned, have reasonable cause of complaint, though bound to look out for themselves in merely speculating for a rise. They played with a stock which they believed to be intrinsically good, and on the credit of a management which they supposed to be at least indifferently candid and straightforward. That they have been mistaken on the last point turns out to be the fault of the self-styled *conservatives* of the Board, whose friends are supposed to have profited most by their unexpected action. That suspicions of *sharp practice* under all these circumstances should be current in the Street, is by no means surprising. The President, Mr. FARNUM, is said to have contemplated the result for ten days or two weeks past; so his friends were not behind-hand in speculating for the fall. The Treasurer, Mr. DUNHAM, also yielded to the *expediency* of paying the dividend with all commendable resignation, and his friends, whether in the Corn Exchange Bank, (where several equivocal transactions have taken place, to the scandal of the concern, in the past few months,) or out of it, were all right. And the Secretary, Mr. TOWS, while firm and persistent to almost the last day, in his most positive assurances that the dividend would be forthcoming, is now widely blamed as having misled the whole Stock Exchange, when the means of knowing better should have been within his reach. These officials are all members of the Board. Another member, Mr. DAVID DOWS, merchant, who had also encouraged the opinion that the Dividend would come, as a matter of course, was not present to vote for it! One of the Messrs. DURANT, directors, recorded his vote in favor of the Dividend, in pursuance of his uniform assurances that when the Company, after three years' delay, resumed their dividends last April, at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, they would be able, without fail, to continue them. This is Dr. THOMAS C. DURANT. As he has professed no extra conservatism, and is known as a large operator in Stocks, it is not improbable that a good share of blame will be visited upon his head. We simply record his vote on the question, not as conclusive in his favor, but as showing so much of good faith beyond his colleagues. The figures referred to are as follows:

Earnings six months to Oct. 1	$641,738
Rent of Bureau Valley Road	$62,500
Six months' interest	49,000
Operating expenses	350,000 — 461,500
Balance for dividend	$180,238
Required for 3 ₱ cent. dividend	165,000

The whole market, as intimated, was rendered feverish by the Rock Island affair, and so continued to the close of the dealings in the afternoon, though the sales of the day were scarcely up to the recent average. The following are the closing figures, as nearly as they could be arrived at, compared with yesterday:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Central	91	89¾	R. Island	77⅞	74½
Erie	42¾	40¾	Toledo	47⅛	46½
Harlem	23½	22	M. Southern	23½	22½
Hudson	63½	63	Galena	77⅞	76¼
Reading	48	47½	M. Guaranteed	49¾	48

There was a free demand for Rock Island after the decline to 74 ₱ cent., supposed to be principally from parties who had gone short of the stock, though some other buyers were disposed to regard a sudden fall of 4 ₱ cent., and a fall within the fortnight of 8 ₱ cent., as likely to be followed by a reaction, now that the "cat is out of the meal."

In the Money market the demand continued fairly active from the Brokers at 7 ₱ cent. on temporary loan, while Discounts were generally quiet outside of Bank. Exchange closed for the Boston steamer at a reduction of ¼@½ ₱ cent. from last week's currency. The competition from transient Bank bills and good Merchant bills, with the standard Banking drawers, was quite marked. This will be abundantly explained by reference to the very large exports of Domestic Produce from this port the present week.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,807,451	$1,520,164	$2,795,258
Previously report'd	46,476,212	48,433,557	66,961,535
Since Jan. 1	$48,283,663	$49,953,721	$69,757,793

The following was to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$160,360
Payments	194,438
Balance	5,190,511

The Receipts for Customs, $57,000.

The final failure of the Artisans' Bank is announced to-day. The event follows quick upon the removal yesterday of the City Chamberlain's account to the Park Bank. It was not, of course, unexpected, and takes few or no business people by surprise. Whether the whole of the funds under charge of the Chamberlain were safely and successfully transferred before the explosion, we are not advised. There are several trust funds in his keeping, one of which under chancery order from the Courts, is made up of unclaimed or unsettled moneys in chancery. We have a right to presume that if this fund, or others like it, has not been looked to in season, the Chamberlain's personal bond will be held for the loss. The weekly average of the Bank on yesterday's return, owed:

On deposit	$1,066,000
Circulation	95,000
Capital	600,000—$1,761,000
And held in	
Specie	$825,000
Discounts	1,373,000
	$1,658,000
And Stocks at Albany	100,000—$1,758,000

But how far this may have been changed by the subsequent action of the Chamberlain, we have no present means of knowing. The Bank, of course, goes into the hands of a Receiver, and ought, it would seem from the figures, to be good for the deposits, and a moderate dividend on the capital. Of the soundness of the circulation, secured at Albany in the Bank Department, there is no question.

At the annual election of the Clearing-house Association this forenoon the following Managers were elected—the principle of rotation adopted last year being again carried out, and new men placed on the Committees: Chairman—CALEB O. HALSTEAD. Secretary—William B. Meeker. Clearing-house Committee—George S. Coe, J. D. Vermilye, H. L. Jaques, E. D. Brown, Joseph M. Price. Committee of Conference—B. F. Wheelright, Jacob Campbell, Jr., Gideon De Angelis, R. H. Haydock, A. S. Fraser.

The collections in the Land Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the month of September, were $80,600
For September, 1859 55,418
Gain in 1860 $25,182

The sales of land for the month of September were $133,600
For September, 1859 37,836
Gain in 1860 $100,764

The Milwaukee and Mississippi road earned in September:

1860	$168,000
1859	104,000
Increase	$64,000

The Michigan Southern road earned in September:

1860	$236,000
1859	181,000
Increase	$55,000

The Hudson River Railroad earnings are, for

September, 1860	$180,000 14
September, 1859	156,972 80
Increase	$23,027 34

Earnings for the last three years in September:

1858	$140,871 92
1859	156,972 80
1860	$180,000 14

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 52 bbls. Ashes, 8,767 bbls. Flour, 363 bbls. Corn Meal, 172,526 bushels Wheat, 13,645 bushels Corn, 266 bushels Rye, 23,490 bushels Barley, 21,410 bushels Oats, 11 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,267 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 42 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50@$5 50¼ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in request, at 18c.@19c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are unchanged.

COCOA—Is inactive, yet quoted steady; stock, 1,170 bags.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in, to-day, sales having been reported of only 200 mats Java, at 16¼c.; and small lots of other kinds at former prices ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Sept. 29—New-Orleans	18,000
Sept. 29—Baltimore	800
Sept. 20—Philadelphia	600
Oct. 2—New-York	3,805
Grand total	23,205

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for, at former quotations; sales, 1,300 bales. The peculiar feature of the crop is the new growth, which, according to Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co.: "Advices from many points South continue to report favorably of it, while in other places it may not come to much. The general feeling is that fine weather and a late frost will be required for its maturity. The cool temperature advised in some parts of the South last week has passed away, and fine, hot weather become general, which at this juncture cannot be too highly estimated, both for the new growth and for picking the Cotton now rapidly opening over the whole country. The upland crops will fall short of the early promise, but the bottom lands will give large crops, and there will be a considerable increase from the rich overflowed lands which have produced no Cotton for the past two years." The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the last week and since the 1st September, 1859, compared with the five preceding years:

	RECEIPTS— Past Wk.	Since Sept. 1.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK— To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	80,000	178,000	19,000	5,000	1,000
1859-60	9,000	170,000	6,000	7,000	3,000
1858-9	59,000	141,000	11,000	9,000	3,000
1857-8	31,000	52,000	10,000	—	—
1856-7	67,000

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW COMPLETED THEIR ASSORTMENT
OF
CLOAKS AND MANTLES
FOR THE FALL OF 1860,
And are enabled to offer
MANY NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
Manufactured in the best manner
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE,
INCLUDING ALL THE POPULAR SHADES WHICH
NOW PREVAIL IN PARIS.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
AND
PARISIAN FABRICS,
Suitable for
BALL AND EVENING DRESSES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, Oct. 1,
a splendid assortment of
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
both
LONG AND SQUARE.
Also,
great novelties in
STRIPED SHAWLS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
ELEGANT
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Full assortment
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR
NOW READY.
Also,
LOW PRICED EMBROIDERIES
And LACES IN GREAT VARIETY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY, MUSLINS AND VESTIBULE LACES,
Now open at retail.
All these goods will be found much under the market prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now offering at retail their Fall importations of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
And would call the particular attention of parties furnishing to their splendid display of
NEW STYLES AND NEW IMPORTATIONS,
BROCATELLES, SATINS AND SATIN DELAINES,
TAPESTRIES, TAMBOURETS, PLUSHES, REPS,
LASTINGS,
HANDSOME STRIPED COTTON
AND WORSTED DAMASK,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
With an unusually large stock of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES AND MUSLINS,
AND GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.

S. & H. are prepared to execute, at extremely low prices, every style of curtain work, upholstering and decorating, in the elegant and substantial style for which they are celebrated.

SHAWLS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, Oct. 1,
in great variety,
THE
ADRIANA,
JAPANESE, and
TYCOON
ALL-WOOL SHAWLS,
SCOTCH PLAID AND STRIPED DO.,
BROCHE and FRENCH CASHMERE DO., in
BLACK,
WHITE,
GREEN, and
CRIMSON CENTRES, &c.
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

BAL OFFERT AU PRINCE DE GALLES.
Reçemment reçu,
Un bel assortiment de
Robes de Bal,
Importees expressément pour le bal offert au
PRINCE DE GALLES.
Envente chez.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway, in face du
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
Will Open on Monday, Oct. 1,
500 Pieces
RICH SILKS,
At $1 per yard,
Worth $1 50.

BARGAINS AT NO. 223,
BARGAINS AT NO. 223,
AT KINZEY'S, AT NO. 223,
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND
RIBBON STORE, AT NO. 223.
15,000 yards RICH BONNET RIBBONS
From Auction, 6c., 8c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 31c.
STRAW GOODS.
STRAW BONNETS from AUCTION, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
FALL AND WINTER
FLOWERS FROM AUCTION.
Job lot Silk and Bugle Nets, 12c., 18c., 25c.
Cheap lot of Collars and Sets.
3,500 fine Worked Collars, 18c., 25c., 31c., 50c., 75c., 88c.
7,500 Worked Sets, 50c. to $2 the set.
4,800 Worked Bands from Auction, 6c., 12c., 25c.
1,500 Thread Veils from Auction, 75c., $1.
Ladies' and Gent's HANDKERCHIEFS,
Bought at Auction very low.
3,000 Ladies' Muslin Caps from Auction, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c.
Job lot Ladies' White Merino Hose, 10c.
Job lot Gent's Brown Cotton Half Hose, 6c.
Job lot Gent's Wool Half Hose, 12c.
1,500 pairs Ladies' SILK GLOVES, lined, 20c.
2,500 pairs Gauntlet SILK GLOVES, lined, 31c.
1,750 pairs Gauntlet MERINO GLOVES, lined, 15c.
2,500 pairs STEEL SCISSORS, 8c. per pair.
3,500 pieces colored SILK VELVETS, 25c. per piece.
1,500 pieces black SILK VELVETS, 25c. per piece.
A splendid assortment of fancy Hair Pins, Gilt Belts, Porte-monnaies, Bags and fancy goods of all kinds.
Opening to-day from auction
RIBBONS,
3,500 yards rich dark colors, 12d., 15c., 18c.
From auction every day Job Lots in all styles of goods.
Goods at wholesale less than jobbers prices.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WORSTEDS,
WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR,
SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Laces, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts.,
New-York.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
On MONDAY will offer
AT RETAIL,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND COVERINGS,
ENTIRELY NEW,
In every variety of Silks and Wool.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
NEW CHINTZES.
Every description of
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS,
QUILTS
and
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening his Fall importations of Ladies' Fine French KID GLOVES, all sizes, all colors, best quality, 63 cents a pair.
Full stock of fine Laces and Embroideries.
Full stock of elegant Ribbons and fine French Flowers.
Full stock of Fall Hosiery and Gloves.
Full stock of White Goods, Flannel, &c.
Full stock of Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Full stock of Ladies' Under Clothing.
Full stock of Yankee Notions.
Ladies are always certain to find with us a full assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED REDUCED TO 12 1-2 cents. 400 nice-fitting Corsets only $1. Good Skirts 75c. and $1. Children's 25c. New styles Dress Trimmings, very cheap. Gold Belts, Clasps, Buckles and Hair Nets. Alexandre's Gloves and English Hosiery. At ALGER'S Cheap Store, No. 882 Broadway, N. B.—East side, near 19th-st,

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail a large and superior stock of
FAMILY DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINEN AND COTTON
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels and Toweling.
Also,
FRENCH ORGANDIES and TARLTANE, for evening dresses.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
LINEN SHEETINGS, LINEN DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS,
&c., &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT,
AT LOW PRICES.
ALSO AT STORES
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FALL EXPOSITION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, their PARIS CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, together with those of their own manufacture.
ALSO,
A choice collection of REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS.
Canal-street, corner of Mercer, New-York.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 1,
500 PIECES
RICH DRESS SILKS,
At $1, worth $1 75 per yard.

GRAND RETAIL OPENING.
OF NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAKS BY
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway.
OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
WILL NOW BE OFFERED AT RETAIL,
embracing
SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
ELEGANT BLACK BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS,
BLACK VELVET ARABIANS,
BLACK CLOTH ARABIANS,
And every other novelty of the season, both imported and our own manufacture, all of which we offer to the public
AT MUCH BELOW USUAL RETAIL PRICES.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No 361 Broadway.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF CURTAIN GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
FERGUSON BROTHERS, NO. 351 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail their stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines,
DAMASKS, CORNICES,
LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
REPS, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW HOLLANDS,
&c., at a large reduction in prices.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 351 Broadway.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
Just received, per late steamers,
1,000 SILK ROBES,
IN
2, 4, 5 and 7 Flounces,
The latest Paris Styles,
And
Will be offered, on Monday, Oct. 1,
At 50 per cent.
Less than Cost of Importation.

REAL LACES AND
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb assortment of
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETTS,
POINT LACE FLOUNCINGS, SCARFS and SHAWLS,
THREAD LACE VEILS, FLOUNCINGS AND POINTS.
BARBES AND COIFFURES.
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will open, this morning,
NEW SILKS, POPLINS AND VALENCIAS
PLAIN AND FANCY TARLETANS.
PLAIN SILKS, in all the new colors.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
RICH DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION,
50 per cent. less than
REGULAR PRICES.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE
SPECIAL NOTICE OF
LADIES WHO ARE IN WANT OF THE FOLLOWING
DESCRIBED MERCHANDIZE, AT THE
PRICES!!!!!!!!!!
PRICES!!!!!!!!!!
PRICES!!!!!!!!!!
PRICES!!!!!!!!!!
LOOK AT THEM!!!
CORSETS, in every size, $1 a pair, a prime article.
HOOP SKIRTS, 30 springs, $1 12, a first-rate article.
3,000 dozen Ladies' Paris KID GLOVES, none better, At Sixty-five Cents a pair, 65c. per pair.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, At $1 50 per dozen.
J. A. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 Broadway corner of 25th-st.,
Opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument.

BRODIE'S
GRAND OPENING,
ON
THURSDAY, OCT. 4.
THE GREATEST DISPLAY
OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS,
Ever made in the United States
AT THE
UP TOWN PALACE,
5TH-AV.,
Corner of 23D-ST.,
And the well-known stand for
CLOAKS,
NO. 300 CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
Having returned from Paris,
Has now opened her Fall and Winter fashions in
Velvet, Silk and Cloth Cloaks,
All of which have been selected in the first houses in Paris, and are the latest
PARISIAN NOUVEAUTES.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
New Styles.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES, CURTAINS,
New Styles.
VALENCES, CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS,
New Styles.
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELES, DAMASKS,
New Styles!
NOTTINGHAM LACE, VESTIBULE LACE,
AT
KELTY'S, KELTY'S, KELTY'S,
No. 359 BROADWAY, N. Y. No. 359.

303 CANAL-STREET. 303.
FURS.
Elegant and fashionable styles, in SABLE, SQUIRREL, MINK, &c., will here be offered to the ladies on THURSDAY next, when they are respectfully invited to call and inspect them. Till then suspend their purchases.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303.
Three doors west of Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS—FALL IMPORTATIONS.—A large and very choice stock at JACKSON'S, No. 551 BROADWAY, consisting in part of Bombazines, Delaines, Henrietta, Maltese, Barpoor, Empress and Camel's Hair Cloths, Ottoman Valours, Ottoman Barpoors, Reps, Dutchess Cloth, Bombazetts, Parisines, &c., Black Silks, heavy corded, and Amuire for deep mourning, very desirable for Cloaks and Basquines, in all widths, from 22 to 42 inches wide; Second Mourning Silks, in the newest styles; Black and Second Mourning Irish and French Poplins; Second Mourning Valours, Ottomans and Valencias, some great novelties; a great variety of goods for traveling and house dresses, several new materials, and great bargains, English Crapes, Crape and Grenadine Veils, Crape and Grenadine Collars and Sleeves, Gloves, Ginghams, Calicoes, Brilliants, &c.; Thibet Shawls, plain, also trimmed with Silk and Crape; Thibets for Shawls, Shepherds' Plaid Shawls, &c: Bombazine, Cloth and Silk Cloaks; also, Bonnets for Deep and Second Mourning, &c., &c.
OBSERVE, W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING
of Imported Patterns of the Fall and Winter Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., No. 134 Peirrepont-st., Brooklyn, and the branches in all the principal cities of the Union. Also, Mme. DEMOREST'S Illustrated Quarterly Report and Mirror of the Paris and New-York Fashions for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Fall number, now ready, and for sale at all the periodical depots. Price 5 cents. Sent post-paid on receipt of 6 cents or two stamps; yearly subscription, 15 cents. Address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—CHEAPER than ever. Retailed at less than wholesale prices. Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts, Patented June 26, undeniably the best Steel Skirts, and the lowest possible prices. Notice: 12 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 298 and 320 Canal-st., No. 207 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st., No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Dealers supplied at No. 473 Broadway at low prices. Call and examine.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
CARPETINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
TAPESTRY, INGRAIN, VELVET, BRUSSELS, and every variety of
CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LARGE, ELEGANT and CHEAP STOCK.

CHEAP SILKS.
500 pieces, at 75c. and $1. These goods originally cost from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

POLITICAL.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.
RATIFICATION
OF THE
UNION
ELECTORAL TICKET.
MASS MEETING
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8,
at 7½ o'clock P. M.

"ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY."

The Committee appointed by authority of the great Union Meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, on the 17th day of September last, to adopt such an Electoral Ticket as the crisis and the country demand, in order to present "one common front against the common adversary of National peace, concord and unity," having unanimously agreed upon an Electoral Ticket worthy of the support of every conservative citizen of this State:

INVITE THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS, without regard to party organizations, who are in favor of preserving the Federal Compact upon the principles and in the spirit in which it was founded, and who are opposed to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, the candidates of aggressive sectionalism, to convene in MASS MEETING, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to receive the Report of the said Committee, and take such action as the occasion demands.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is a time of peril to the country. It cannot be denied that without the united effort of the Union Men of this State, there is danger of our Government passing under the dominion of rulers asserting principles at war with the rights and interests of a large section of the country whose citizens will practically have no voice or representation in the Executive branch of the Federal Government under which they are to live—a result calculated to disturb the peaceful relations of the two sections of our country, to retard our prosperity and onward progress as a people, and to endanger the safety and permanency of the Union.

It rests with the Patriotic Conservative men of this State, by an earnest and cordial coöperation on one Electoral Ticket, to avert these evils, to DEFEAT SECTIONALISM and PRESERVE THE UNION, in peace, concord, and fraternity. Let the glad tidings go forth to the whole country that the National men of the Empire State stand together in solid column for the preservation of the Union and the rights of the States.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Fernando Wood, Chas. O'Conor, Hon. Washington Hunt, Hon. Greene C. Bronson, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. John A. Dix, Hon. John Cochran, James S. Thayer, Dr. Isaac H. Merkle, Hon. James Brooks, Hon. John Van Buren, and other distinguished speakers.

The coöperation of all organizations friendly to the cause is earnestly invited.

CHAS. O'CONOR,	SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
S. F BUTTERWORTH,	PETER B. SWEENY,
EDWIN CROSWELL,	DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
HENRY GRINNELL,	JAS. MONROE,
S. L. M. BARLOW,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	ANDREW MOUNT,

CHAS. A. SECOR,
JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.
JEHIAL READ, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

WIDE-AWAKES! WIDE-AWAKES!!
BARNUM'S MUSEUM
Affords the greatest amount of recreation and amusement of any place in New-York, abounding in novelties of the most extraordinary character, and of the most lively interest, which are to be seen at all hours during the day and evening, for particulars of which see the regular Museum advertisement, and large and small bills.
IN THE AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
the splendid Historical Drama, JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN, will be performed, and, to enable the evening visitors to witness the performance, and also see the
GRAND WIDE-AWAKE PROCESSION,
the evening performance will commence one hour earlier than usual, at 6½ o'clock, closing a few minutes past 8, which will afford ample time to see the entire procession after the performances are over,

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—AT A REGULAR meeting of the XXIst Ward Republican Association, held on Monday evening, Oct. 1, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:
Resolved, That the Republicans of the XXIst Ward heartily indorse the nominees of the County and Judicial Republican Conventions, and we commend them to the support of every elector in the City of New-York who desires to have elected for Municipal and Judicial offices able, upright and worthy men.
Resolved, That in the nomination of ABRAM WAKEMAN for Congress, we have a candidate whose acknowledged ability and large experience in the councils of the nation eminently qualify him for the responsible position of Representative in Congress from this District; and knowing, as we do, his devotion to principles which tend to elevate humanity and develop the great interests of the country, we will give him a united support, and do our part as Republicans of the XXIst Ward to triumphantly elect him.
Resolved, That our candidate for Assembly, E. C. JOHNSON, needs no indorsement; his probity as a man and a merchant warrants us in saying that his legislative career will bear scrutiny, and we can commend him to the support of every elector in this Assembly District who desires honest legislation at our State capitol.
JOHN WEBBER, Sec. A. W. GRISWOLD, President.

WIDE-AWAKE CERTIFICATES BEAUTIfully engraved and tinted, $16 per hundred, or 25 cents each. Also, Wide-Awake Tactics, $4 per hundred, or 5 cents each. For sale by GAVIT & CO., No. 114 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS but recently concluded an engagement as teacher in the family of the Governor of a Western State, and who is fully competent to teach music, French and English, desires a situation in a private family. No objection to go South. Highest references given. Address E. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office, for one week.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD College desires a few private pupils to fit for College. References: President Felton and Rev. Dr. Walker, Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Boston; Rev. Dr. Osgood, Prof. H. Webster, Wm. C. Noyes, Esq., William Tracy, Esq., C. P. Kirkland, Esq., New-York. Address Box No. 901 Post-office.

A MUSIC TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, A perfect pianist and player, pupil from the first masters, from Paris, wishes to give private lessons for $10 per quarter; French private lessons, reading, writing, and conversation, $10 per quarter. Address S. M., Station D., Post-office, Bible House. Best references if required.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS FOR SEVeral years been successfully engaged in teaching, desires a position to instruct in the usual branches of an English education, either in a school or as daily teacher in a private family; references given. Address J. G., Box No. 2,111 General Post-office.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—AN ENGAGEment wanted as teacher in some institutes or private families, by an artist who has taught the above arts in some of the principal institutes and private families in this City. Best references given. Terms moderate. Address L. K., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF TWELVE YEARS' experience in teaching as College Professor and as Principal of a Ladies' Institute, wishes to employ two or three hours a day in private instruction, in Brooklyn. Address WM. BARSTOW, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A LADY DEsires a situation as nursery governess, either in the City or country. Address TEACHER, 21 Amity-place.

THE ADVERTISER OF THE YALE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE would take a few pupils in mathematics, or physics. Address Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

MILLINERY.

AT JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 759 and 361 BROADWAY.
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
BRIDAL SETS! BRIDAL SETS!!
VEILS! VEILS!! VEILS!!!
COIFFURES! COIFFURES!!
AND
TOILET FIXINGS IN ABUNDANCE.
The Marriageable season is perpetual for bridal sets.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AND TO Dealers in Millinery Goods and the Trade generally, I am now prepared to furnish double-cape net bonnet frames in quantities required by the trade, and respectfully solicit orders for the same. I also hereby notify all persons that they are forbid to make, manufacture or sell double-cape net bonnet frames, or in any manner whatever infringe upon my patent, (reissued May 15, 1860,) for manufacturing the same, as I shall prosecute all persons infringing the same to the fullest extent of the law.
WHITTEN E. KIDD,
No. 60 McDougal-st., New-York City.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1860.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—We have now on hand for sale, at low prices, the following second-hand Printing Machines. They have been but little used, and all of them quite as good as new:
1 Single Large Cylinder hand Printing Machine.
1 Super-Royal Single Large Cylinder Printing Machine.
1 No. 2 Single Small Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31 x 46 in.
1 No. 5 Double Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 36 x 57 in.
1 New Job Printing Machine, bed 12 x 20 in.
1 Super-Royal Hand Press and Steam Inker.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 & 31 Gold-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.)
Mrs. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer enlarged and improved accommodations to her pupils.
A large and well-arranged room on the first floor will be devoted to gymnastic purposes, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercises, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 68, West 26th-st.
REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.
A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MISS WRIGHT'S
CLASS FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF PUPILS,
Has removed from No. 2 Union-square, to
No. 50 Lexington-av., New-York.
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
Her class for drawing pupils,
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,
ON THE HUDSON.
References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CONN.
The Fall Term opens Sept. 24. For circulars, apply to Rob Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; of Dr. Weisse, a Professor in the school, No. 30 West 15th-st.; or of the Principal, Miss AIKEN.

MISS KENNEDY'S
Private Classes for Young Ladies, No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of Young Ladies as boarding-pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or will be forwarded to applicants if desired.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of L. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI, TEACHER OF MODERN languages, has the honor to inform his pupils and his friends that he will continue to give lessons in Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin, in schools and in private families. He will open the classes for young ladies and gentlemen with a new method of teaching, by which they will in a short time much improve in pronunciation and speaking. The best references will be given. Apply to No. 701 (music store) Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway. Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

ALL THIS WEEK WHO JOIN GOLDSMITH'S Writing and Book-keeping Classes will be entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular charges. The Stereoscopic Museum, same building, will be open daily this week for free admission, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Ladies' classes daily. Private instruction given. New Academy, Nos. 922 and 924 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, S[illegible]'60. Pupils will be prepared for any college or [illegible]ding-room, and the studies conducted in French or [illegible]sh, at the parent's option. There is a Primary De[illegible]t in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the [illegible]incipals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Mattano*, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTYeighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE ROCHEFERMOY, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils that her Boarding and Day School reopens Sept. 17, at No. 63 1st-place, Brooklyn, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her Institute.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Esq., No. 128 Broadway; W. Underhill, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; or of the Principal.

COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWICH TOWN, CONN.—Rev. J. A. SAXTON, A. M., Principal. The Winter term of this first-class School begins WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 69 Wall-st., N. Y. Interviews with the Principal at No. 64 West 47th-st., N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON, Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

SUCCESS IN LIFE SECURED BY GOOD WRITING.—P. R. LONG, author of a new and improved system, undertakes to qualify young men for the counting-house, and teach ladies an elegant and fashionable style in twelve private lessons. Terms moderate. Institution No. 861 Broadway.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Anson & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

JOSEPH KARGE'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN September 17, at No. 1,214 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory department,) No. 372 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No 663, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 156 2d-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—AT Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., apply to Wm. Watson, Esq., No. 29 Park-place, or to Edward Haight, Esq., Bank of Commonwealth, or to JOHN ROSENBERG, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $126; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORner 25th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 163 Lexington-av. Rev S. R. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 15 West 20th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER, No. 1,002 Broadway, 1st door above 26th-st., east side.

NOTICE.—COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 15 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MISS ALLERTON'S SCHOOL FOR YOUN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HAMLET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AILEEN AROON.

WINTER GARDEN—FAZIO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE—MOSE IN CALIFORNIA—MY COUSIN TOM—O'FLANAGAN AND THE FAIRIES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—OCEAN OF LIFE—THE CAPTAIN'S NOT A-MISS—WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

PALACE GARDENS—AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the *North American* at Quebec. and the *Canada* off Cape Race, we are placed in possession of three days' later European news. The details received of the late Sardinian victory near Ancona are of the greatest interest. Gen. LAMORICIERE was the attacking party, and his defeat was decisive and complete. The General fled to Ancona, which contains all that is left of the disorganized levies of the Pope. A large portion of Gen. LAMORICIERE'S troops capitulated on the field of battle, and the remnant in Ancona have no other course left but to follow their example. Among the prisoners taken at Spoletto were six hundred of the Irish Brigade. The effect of this battle is to transfer the whole of the Roman territory from the dominion of the Pope to that of VICTOR EMANUEL, who is now, in very deed, King of Italy. It is true that Rome, Viterbo and Civita Vecchia have been guaranteed by France to the Sovereign Pontiff; but His Holiness is said to be preparing an alocution, in which he will declare his determination to withdraw from Rome. This will relieve the Emperor NAPOLEON from his present very embarrassing position, for as soon as the Pope leaves, the French troops will leave also, and the Sardinians will occupy the Eternal City. The great danger to the ultimate success of the revolution appears to lie in the contest now going on between GARIBALDI and the Count DE CAVOUR. The former has written to the King, peremptorily demanding the Minister's dismissal. Austria is making enormous military preparations in Venetia and on the shores of the Adriatic, but she will not oppose the revolution unless her Italian possessions are attacked. That they will be attacked, no one who believes in GARIBALDI can doubt.

The most stupendous political demonstration ever known in the West took place yesterday at Chicago, on the occasion of the reception of Gov. SEWARD. The number who took part in it is variously estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000. Deputations attended from all the surrounding towns. Mr. SEWARD was escorted to the Wigwam in which the National Convention was held, by a party of five hundred Lincoln Rangers, where he made a speech of an hour and a half duration. The building was packed to its utmost capacity, while numbers outside were unable to obtain admission. At night there was a procession of the Wide-Awakes, who turned out from six to eight thousand torches. The speech delivered by Mr. SEWARD at Lawrence, Kansas, will be found in our columns this morning.

The arrangements for the great national demonstration of Wide-Awakes in this City to-night have been carried out on a grand scale. The decorations, the fireworks, and the size of the procession, will render the display an exceedingly novel one. The City is filled with people from abroad, who have gathered here to witness it.

The Young Men's Republican Union were favored last evening with addresses on the leading political questions of the day, from Hon. Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Mr. RUSCH, Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa. The meeting at which those gentlemen spoke took place at the Cooper Institute and was largely attended.

A State Convention was held yesterday by the Breckinridge Democracy of Maine, at Bangor, at which a full Electoral ticket was nominated, and measures were taken to "organize as the regular Democratic Party of the State." Resolutions were adopted indorsing Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, repudiating Squatter Sovereignty, etc. After the business was concluded, a mass Convention was held, which was addressed by Hon. CALEB CUSHING in opposition to the doctrines of DOUGLAS.

The Third District, Tammany Congressional Convention, last evening, nominated BENJAMIN WOOD; the Mozart Hall Democrats also gave him the nomination in place of R. P. COMPTON, resigned. The Fourth nominated JAMES KERRIGAN; the Seventh, ELIJAH WARD; the Eighth, R. B. BRADFORD.

About forty citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, last evening, formed a new National Union League, opposed to the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Mr. JAMES W. GERARD was elected President.

The Prince of Wales received a warm welcome at the hands of the people of Pittsburgh. Yesterday morning he held a *levée*, at which a short address was presented, and replied to in suitable terms by Lord LYONS. A procession was afterwards formed, which escorted the Royal party through the streets of the city, which were crowded with citizens and strangers. At the hour of his departure for Harrisburgh, a crowd of several thousand persons had assembled at the dépôt, and bid him farewell with three cheers. The Royal party did not reach Harrisburgh until a late hour last night.

Advices to the 24th of September are received from Denver City, in the Pike's Peak region. The citizens of Denver on the 23d had met in Mass Convention and established a Provisional Government, the officers of which were to be elected on the 29th—to serve six months. Mining news continued encouraging. A new silver lead is reported to have been discovered between the Arkansas and the Platte rivers, the ore from which assays very rich.

The American Board of Missions commenced its fiftieth annual meeting at Boston, yesterday. The Treasurer's statement showed that he had received $429,000 during this year, with which, besides other obligations, he had canceled a debt of $66,000, and had over $1,400 left in the Treasury. The missions, according to the reports read by the Secretary, are generally prosperous.

The first Fall meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held at their Library rooms last evening. Resolutions relative to the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country were offered for adoption by the Executive Committee, papers were read, and the presentation of many curious and valuable documents to the Society took place. After adjournment the customary repast was served.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday for the purpose of appointing Inspectors of Registry for the various polling districts. All the Wards but four were supplied with Inspectors, the names of the fortunate parties having been prearranged, and the form of balloting gone through with in order to comply with the letter of the law. Two communications from the counsel of the Board, with reference to the Commissioners of Record, were received and referred.

An injunction order was issued yesterday by Justice LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, requiring the Artisans' Bank to show cause why their business should not be closed. The order was served on the Cashier at about 11 A. M. It is returnable this day at 10. Another session of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, held by Justice INGRAHAM, was devoted yesterday to the settlement of the form of the Judge's findings of fact and law, and of the judgment to be entered in the cause. The case was, at the close of the day, postponed to Thursday next, at 11 A. M., when the special findings of fact submitted by defendant's counsel will be passed upon. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer nothing was done, beyond the swearing of six additional Grand Jurors, who failed to appear on Monday. In the Court of General Sessions the only case of interest was that of CHARLES CULL, charged with obtaining $28 in an ingenious manner, under false pretences, from Mr. JOHN F. GILMAN, a gentleman from Maine. After the case had gone to the jury, Recorder BARNARD was taken suddenly ill, and Judge RUSSELL was sent for to take the verdict, which was "Guilty."

The Stock Market was much agitated and thrown back in prices yesterday by a sudden break down of 4 per cent. on Rock Island shares, caused by the action of the Directors against the October Dividend. The Stock closed 74½; New-York Central, 89¾; Erie, 40¾. The final failure of the Artisans' Bank was announced. The event was not unexpected. Money affairs unaltered. Exchange lower, on account of the very heavy export movement of produce from this port.

Holders advanced their prices for most kinds of Flour, Winter Wheat and Corn, but less activity was discernible. Provisions were moderately dealt in, as were likewise Groceries, Cotton, Hay, Hops, Metals, Tobacco, Whisky, Candles and Tallow. Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Hides, Codfish, Mackerel and Tobacco were in good request. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Fall of the Papacy.

The details which now reach us, far from complete though they are, of the defeat of Gen. DE LAMORICIERE by the Sardinians under CIALDINI, are still explicit and intelligible enough to warrant the belief that history will be called upon to revere in VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy, the prince appointed of Heaven to bring to an end the temporal power of the Roman Pontiff, calmly, victoriously, and with that dignity of unsullied justice which becomes the doing of so immeasurably important an act. He must be dull of brain and cold of heart who can look with undisturbed complacency upon the extinction by cruel and questionable means of any institution about which long antiquity and the reverence of many generations of men have thrown their mystic but most real sanctity. Born of fraud and force, and maintained by the same evil instruments, the princely estate of the Roman Bishops has yet been no unintermittent fountain of ill to mankind. The world owes it some great debts; and though the balance of the grand account was struck some ages since, it would have been no pleasant sight to see the modern inheritance of JULIUS II. and SIXTUS V. snatched from their successor forever, by hands as ruthless as those which smote down the ancient Papacy and bore it away captive for a fatal sojourn of centuries at Avignon. When PIUS IX. twelve years ago turned his back alike upon his principles and his people, and fled in the disguise of a diplomatic lackey to Gaeta, thus much might be pleaded in excuse for conduct alike so unpriestly and so unprincely, that the revolution which he betrayed when he had lost the heart to lead it, had become under the frantic inspiration of MAZZINI a mere saturnalia of senseless and obstinate philosophers, falsely so called. The Roman Triumvirate of 1848, was a spectre at once so absurd and so alarming, that any rational man might well forgive a Pope for despising the counselors who would have made him embrace it, and for flinging their counsels under the wheels of a Bavarian Envoy's post-chaise. The Republic of MAZZINI was no fitting term to the secular history of the great pontificate. It drove the Pope of itself into an abdication, from which it was morally certain that he would revert to all his old rights as soon as the external pressure should be removed.

Very different are the circumstances in which the Pope will now depart from his seven-hilled capital, should he follow the course upon which the Sacred College, as we now learn, are urging him. No force of any kind, no injustice or wrong or excess now compels him to flight. He is recoiling now from his friends; from the only men whose sympathy and coöperation can fortify himself and his position afresh in the fast-failing respect of mankind. In deserting Rome before the advancing justice of Italy, the Pope deserts Rome forever.

Save in their strictly spiritual character as presiding bishops of the Roman Catholic communion throughout the world, neither PIUS IX. nor his successors can ever hope to reenter the Eternal City, if he who now wears the triple crown shall quit its gates for a refuge in Austria or in Spain, rather than disavow his complicity in the cruelties and crimes which have driven Umbria and the Marches into rebellion, and compelled the intervention of Italian armies to suppress the excesses of a foreign and mercenary horde, fighting under the keys of St. Peter.

The royal proclamation, under which the army of VICTOR EMANUEL entered the Papal dominions, will remain forever as the last solemn indictment of the Papacy. It offered to the Pope, in language equally touching and respectful, the only hope which LAMORICIERE, and ANTONELLI, and Austria, had left to him of reigning in the heart of regenerated Italy. It reminded him that in his name the sacred love of country had been branded as worse than Islamism, and it adjured him, for Italy and for the Church, to rest on Italy and rule the world, instead of resting on the world to oppress Italy. Though the most urgent, this proclamation is not by any means the first warning which the Roman Pontiff has been permitted to read in unmistakable characters.

To go no further back than the peace of Paris; four years ago Europe assembled in Congress at the Tuileries, bade the King of Naples, and through him the Papal Government, beware of the work which they were doing. They were told then that every hour of the desperate policy they had adopted was an hour of maturing revolution. The King of Naples relied on his soldiers and his treasury, and flung back the advice of Europe into the face of those who gave it. The Pope and his Cardinals relied on the intricacies of their hierarchical connection with the subjects of every Roman Catholic State and their consequent fancied control over the political course of every Roman Catholic Power. They went on like the fool of the Scriptures, adding tax to tax and tyranny to tyranny, enriching themselves and all their dependents, impoverishing the Church in all that makes its eternal and enduring wealth.

After the Congress of Paris came the joint instances of England and of France; then the outbreak of all Italy into a new life on the battle fields of Magenta and Solferino, at the inspiring voice of a great sovereign, and in the kindling association of arms with a mighty and glorious people; then the toppling down, one after another, as by some inward invisible force without bloodshed, or confusion or disorder, of the petty princes—Tuscan, Modenese, Parmesan—who ventured to throw themselves athwart the unanimous movement of the Italian race. All these were in vain; in vain the offer of the leadership and Presidency of the new Italian confederation.

To all these warnings the rulers of Rome and who, on arriving at a Northern watering place, immediately sallied out in search of a roulette table. At the first corner he found a Dutchman turning a hand-organ. There was a "wheel," sure enough, and it was revolving. Thinking that fortune had guided him to the object of his search, he laid down a dollar bill upon the box. The Dutchman pocketed the stake and ground away. The Georgian laid down another and another; the Dutchman "bagged" them all and steadily turned his crank. It was only when his money was exhausted that the Georgian quit the game. He had pluck to the end, but finally concluded it was no use to play against the hand-organ. And thus, in the game which secessionists propose to play—let them play it ever so persistently and courageously, they cannot beat the Union.

Swindling Auction Shops.

If there is one form in which more than in any other, the general swindling nuisance in New-York is disgusting to the decent portion of the community, as well as injurious to the victim, it is certainly the institution of mock auctions. Unlike other swindlers who skulk about the by-ways and lanes of the town, Peter Funk, with even more brass in his face than in his galvanized watches, opens his den directly in the most respectable business part of the City, and insults the public passing his door on its legitimate business, with the repulsive sight of his sneaking face, and the rattling sound of his bray. And woe to the uninitiated "member from the rural districts" who ventures across the threshold, even if only to gratify his curiosity for urban wonders. If he escapes from the den without being swindled or robbed, he may attribute the event solely to unaccountable good luck.

Among the few decent acts of legislation at Albany last Winter, was one for the suppression of this nuisance; in spite of which, however, the number of mock auction stands on Broadway alone has been more than doubled since that time. This fact proves how utterly useless are good laws for the protection of the community, when bad men administer them. It is only a few days since the whole Police force of the City, with wondrous zeal, at one fell swoop, seized and imprisoned every man, woman and child who happened to be arrayed in patched or seedy garb, on the pretence of sparing the delicate nerves of the public from the shocking exhibition of vagrancy in the streets. But who ever heard of the police volunteering a descent on Peter Funk, whose honest means of support are quite as *invisible* as those of any strolling thief, and whose case might, therefore, fall within the provisions of even the vagrant act.

We have often adverted to the manner in which these culprits are supposed to escape the hands of justice even when the victims make complaint at the Mayor's Office. They are simply ordered to repay the money they have stolen, and turned loose again to continue their rascality. At the Special Sessions, a few days since, one of these swindlers was brought up on a charge of larceny preferred by a German laborer, who testified that having bid off a watch for two dollars and given the auctioneer a ten-dollar bill in payment, the prisoner refused to return any change at all, and even demanded a larger sum. The prisoner produced in Court a watch, which he pretended was the one in question, and which he claimed was worth more than the ten dollars he had received. With brazen effrontery he urged, through his counsel, the Court to take the watch to a jeweler to be prized, and promised that the victim should have it for what it was worth. The insult offered to the Court, by asking it to become an agent in the swindle, was pocketed by the Justice, and the thief was discharged, without even being compelled to disgorge his plunder; the victim receiving neither the money of which he had been robbed, nor even a watch in return therefor.

The correct administration of justice in petty Courts is a matter of great importance, affecting as it does chiefly the interests of the poor, to whom the law is bound to afford equal protection with the rich. But until the appointment to the Bench is taken from the hands of rowdy politicians and blacklegs, we must expect to see such disgraceful exhibitions of pandering to crime as that we have recorded above.

The Wide-Awake Parade.

The Wide-Awake torchlight procession this evening will be one of the most striking and picturesque sights ever seen in this City. Delegations are coming from all the neighboring towns and cities, and it is probable that not less than 25,000 will parade in our streets to-night. The route they will take will be seen in another column. Each man of the whole number carries a torch, and the effect of the immense procession thus illuminated will be highly brilliant and effective.

The rapidity with which the Wide-Awake organization has been completed is very remarkable. It had its origin in Hartford, Conn., some two years since, and aimed at nothing more than an efficient preparation for the preliminary duties of a Presidential canvass. It has since extended to every section of the Northern and Northwestern States. Its members are young men of character and energy, earnest in their Republican convictions and enthusiastic in prosecuting the canvass on which we have entered. The South has been taught to regard them as a military force, raised and trained for purposes of aggression upon Southern rights. Nothing could be more unfounded or absurd. Their purposes are thoroughly pacific and political. But it cannot be denied that, in case of emergency, they would form the nucleus of an admirable volunteer force for any service that might be required of them.

A BLOW AT THE FUSION MOVEMENT.—We find the following card in one of the City journals:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily News:

It having been represented that the Administration and the Federal officers are opposed to the Union Electoral Ticket in this State, I deem it proper to say that I know that the Administration desires the success of that ticket, and I believe that every Federal officer in this City will give it earnest support.

Yours, truly, S. F. BUTTERWORTH.

SEPT. 28, 1860.

This is the heaviest blow Fusion has received. If it should come to be generally understood, and thoroughly believed, that the Administration desires the success of the movement, it would be very easy to foresee its fate. The people are not anxious for a result of the canvass which shall gratify the men in power. Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S card will probably cost the Fusion a thousand votes:—if Mr. Collector SCHELL will issue one just like it, it will fall off at least 2,000 more.

A LOSING GAME.—A Southern exchange, speaking in behalf of the Southern States, says, that in the event of LINCOLN'S election, though secession may be a losing game, they intend to play it out. Pluck is always commendable, but in this instance persistence in playing a losing game may only bring the unfortunate result that attended a Georgian who had heard of a gambling game called roulette,

CORRECTION.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers stating that a Mr. POWELL, who died lately at Farmingdale, L. I., was prematurely buried, and that signs of life were discovered just previous to his interment. We have received letters from members of his family and other persons, worthy of entire credit, giving the rumor a flat contradiction. The only foundation for it lay in the fact that a slight motion of one of the eyelids was detected not long before the burial; but it proved to be nothing indicative of life, and no one present, either of the family or friends, doubted the reality of Mr. P.'s death. The circulation of the report naturally occasions the relatives a good deal of annoyance.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, the universal favorite of the public, is now in London, playing, we understand, in a successful engagement at the Haymarket Theatre. We will send him, across the water, a few hearty words of congratulation. His new comedy, called "Playing with Fire," produced last night at WALLACK'S, was not merely a success, but a triumph so unequivocal as to deserve to be marked with a "white stone," according to the recommendation of Plautus, in the history of the Drama. We are aware that this is high praise, but it is merited. Do not the roars of laughter echo in our ears yet. Was ever audience dismissed, at the fall of the curtain, more thoroughly satisfied with their night's enjoyment?

To describe the plot would be almost to write the play. It cannot be wisely attempted, and we prefer to let the patrons of Wallack's, who in this instance will be nearly all the theatre-going population of the City, evolve it and resolve it for themselves. It may be sufficient to say that supposed matrimonial difficulties, which have no real existence, entangling a pair of husbands and a pair of wives, lie at the base of its construction; and that the "Playing with Fire" typifies the dangerous mode of resort whereby they endeavor to test each other's fidelity and sincerity of affection. But beyond this, and yet artfully interwoven with it, are a series of the most amusing adventures, stratagems, *equivoques* and *contretemps* that have been witnessed in a new comedy for many years past. A crowded house testified their approbation of these effects and situations with such manifestations of delight as are seldom heard within the walls of a theatre.

A little about the acting. The cast embraced Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. BLAKE, Mr. NORTON, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, (his first appearance since his recovery from his accident,) Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON and Mrs. VERNON. All who are acquainted with the merits of these artists will understand what the performance must have been when we say that they exerted themselves to do their best, and did it.

In dresses, scenery and other appointments, "Playing with Fire" is a magnificent triumph. Only that the public crave for novelty, it ought to run for the rest of the season.

A Word for Matinees.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow a lady reader who values the opinion of the NEW-YORK TIMES more than any other paper in existence, to take exception to the article on *matinées* in Monday's issue. I would only touch on that part which endeavors to censure the character of the audience who support the *matinées*.

Having been a constant attendant since the *matinées* were first introduced in New-York for concerts, philharmonic rehearsals and operas, I feel it is an invasion against the rights of the female portion of society in our City, to wish to deprive them of these legitimate and high-toned amusements, by endeavoring to throw slurs on the character of those who patronize them, and force our society to take the same tone as in Europe, where no woman is safe from insult, even in the street, without a gentleman accompanies her.

It has always been the boast of American women that their independence and self-respect was all sufficient to protect them from impertinence, at least during the day time. Is the order of things to be changed, so that it will not be thought respectable to walk in the streets without a brother, father or husband accompanies his lady relatives? It is simply absurd to think of such a proposition in a City where the whole community of men spend their time in commercial interests, and whose wives and daughters are taught to respect themselves and their position. Would the writer of the article named apply the same remarks to all the crowded houses that were attracted by PICCOLOMINI? Our country neighbors have always patronized the *matinée* concert and opera equally with our own citizens, the hours in the evening making it impossible for them to return the same night. If they wish to hear opera it must be during the day. Do you wish to deprive them, through public opinion, of this pleasure?

A MOTHER.

What we said on this subject was intended rather to put ladies who attend *matinées* on their guard, than to dissuade them from such attendance. It would be absurd to urge persons not to visit any place of amusement, or public meeting, which is frequented by people of doubtful morality. No such surveillance can possibly be exercised—nor should it be attempted. But it can do no harm to direct the attention of those interested to the evil, partly that they may be on their guard against it, and partly that those responsible may endeavor to work a reform.—[ED. TIMES.]

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE.

Doings at Pittsburgh—Enthusiasm of his Reception by the People—A Levee and a Procession—Departure for Harrisburgh.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

From early dawn till 11 o'clock vast crowds of people surrounded the steps of the Monongahela House. The chilly rain produced no apparent effect, and without intermission they continued vociferously to cry, "The Prince! the Prince!" But the Prince had work in-doors. Hardly had he disposed of his coffee before he was bored by a deputation. A Judge had prepared a long address, but the Duke objected to its being read; whereupon the unbaffled Committeeman produced a shorter one, which the Prince consented to hear. Lord LYONS briefly responded on behalf of the Prince; after which they smiled together, and the Prince gave audience to an old British soldier who wore six medals, and wanted to kiss the Prince's hand. The Prince's hand contained $25, with which the veteran departed.

The appearance of his Highness upon the hotel steps was the signal for the most tumultous uproariousness. All manner of salutations were made—all kinds of enthusiasm displayed, and great respect abounded. The Prince bowed, the soldiers cleared a passage, the crowd cheered, the horses started, and a rush was made for the Square, where a procession was to be formed. The sun then came out, and a procession, preceded by a Brass Band and the City Guard, was organized; and slowly, for the space of two mortal hours, it wound through the crooked streets of Pittsburgh. Everybody was out, and all were pleased with the Prince, who bowed and smiled, and accepted bouquets, and threw kisses *ad libitum*.

The whole party expressed themselves agreeably surprised at the size of the city, the extent of its manufacturies, and the general appearance of its people and buildings. The Prince sent for Mr. BRADLEY, the Superintendent of the Cincinnati Railway, and personally presented him with a valuable gold pencil, containing a knife, pen and toothpick.

The Royal Party were quite near losing their rooms at the Monongahela. The courier did not arrive at Pittsburgh until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and had it not been that the proprietors felt it in their bones that the Prince would come to their house, and reserved rooms without orders, the party would have been compelled to seek lodgings elsewhere.

At the dépôt this noon there was an assemblage numbering at least ten thousand people, who had collected before the Prince's coming. A line of soldiers attempted to restrain their movements, but when the Prince appeared they broke through the line, rushed upon the car, and fairly overwhelmed it. The Prince, who is becoming used to American crowds, was not in the least annoyed, but laughed and bowed to the people; and, in response to three rousing cheers, waved his hat high above his head. Finally, at a little past one, the train, which had the right of way on the whole road, started for Harrisburgh, while the vast concourse of people followed it as far as they could conveniently, exchanging for wavings of the Prince's hat, their heartiest cheers.

To-morrow the party proceeds to Washington, *viâ* Baltimore, at which point they may be compelled to stay over an hour.

The remarks of the New-York papers, concerning his partner in the opening quadrille at the New-York ball have caused a large amount of merriment. The honored custom is for the Mayor to present the guest to his wife, daughter or near relation, and for the guest to request the pleasure of her hand during the dance. This the party expect will be done in this case.

HOWARD.

ARRIVAL AT ALTOONA,

ALTOONA, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The special train with the Prince of Wales arrived here at 5:40 this afternoon. The Prince dined at the Logan House, and left for Harrisburgh at 6:15.

THE PRINCE'S RECEPTION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Baron RENFREW will be met at the railroad station to-morrow afternoon by Secretary of State CASS, in behalf of the President. Thence he and suite will proceed to the White House. There will be no formal reception either at the station or mansion, the design being to receive and entertain the Baron as would be the case with regard to any other distinguished foreigner who came to pay his respects to the Chief Magistrate of this country. The Baron, with part of his suite, will sojourn at the White House, and others of them with Lord LYONS.

THE PRINCE WILL DANCE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Duke of Newcastle has written Mayor LINCOLN that Lord RENFREW will attend the ball in his honor at the Boston Theatre, October 18.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN NEW-YORK.—MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS RECEPTION.

The arrangements for the military parade in honor of the Prince of Wales were yesterday completed, all but the hour therefor, which cannot be known until Gen. SANFORD receives intelligence from Washington.

The parade of the First Division is ordered for the 11th inst. The reception by the Mayor and Common Council will take place at Castle Garden, about 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Division will be formed in line on the Battery, and it is expected that full six thousand men will be on the parade. The line of march will be up Broadway and Chatham-street to the City Hall, where the troops will pass in review before the Prince, and pay him the honor of a marching salute.

The Division will then form a line extending from the City Hall to Bond-street. The Prince will pass up the line, which will be at presented arms, to the head of the Division, after which the line of march will be continued up Broadway to Union-place, and then through Fourteenth or Seventeenth streets (it is not decided which) to the Fifth-avenue, and up that street to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

After entering the hotel, the Prince will take his position in the balcony, and the Division, after passing the hotel, will go round Madison-square and dismiss.

News from the Pike's Peak Region.

GORDON THE MURDERER—A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED—MINING AFFAIRS.

ST. JOSEPH, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Denver City dates to the 24th of September are received. The Express brings only a little over $1,000 in gold dust, but a much larger amount is in the hands of the passengers.

The coach met an officer with GORDON, the murderer, 180 miles this side of Denver. It is thought that he will be taken from the officer before reaching that City and hung.

The citizens of Denver met in mass Convention on the 23d of September, and adopted a Provisional Government, under which they hope in future to enjoy all the blessings that a good Government can afford.

The election of officers for the ensuing six months is to be held Sept. 29.

A chunk of gold weighing $191 is reported to have been taken from the American gulch on the head waters of the Blue River. The said gulch bids fair to rival the celebrated Georgia gulch, in the same neighborhood.

A new silver lead has been discovered on the dividing ridge between the Arkansas and Platte Rivers, which assays very rich.

Affairs at the State Capital.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Three or four murderers are at present in jail here, charged with brutal murders. Judge GOULD, to-day, declined to try any of these cases, giving as a reason that under the bungling and unsatisfactory law passed last Winter conviction would be impossible.

Capt. SPELLMAN, for many years captain of the celebrated Albany Burgess Corps, has declined a reelection. Maj. SPRAGUE, of the United States Army, and son-in-law of the late Gen. WORTH, has been elected a member of the corps, in order to tender him the position of captain.

The Anti-Rent Convention, held here to-day, nominated JOHN J. SLINGERLAND, Republican, for Congress; WM. P. BRAYTON, Republican, for County Treasurer, and JOHN BALL, Republican, for the Assembly Second District.

The State Fair at Elmira.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The weather is now fair and promising, and visitors are arriving in large numbers. The Fair grounds have been open to exhibitors to-day, and the entries are nearly all made. A fine display of blooded cattle, thorough-bred horses, and a more magnificent exhibition of agricultural implements and machinery has never been seen at any previous exhibition of the Society. Every available place in the Mechanics' hall is occupied by some practical result of American ingenuity and enterprise. The Floral hall is beautifully decorated, and the display of fruit is large and fine. The trot between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen* for a premium of $2,000 takes place to-morrow afternoon.

The prospects for a highly-successful exhibition are very favorable indeed. The rain of yesterday interfered materially with operations. Should the weather be favorable the balance of the week, the attendance of visitors will undoubtedly be very large. Gov. MORGAN and Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME are expected here to-morrow forenoon. At 2 o'clock to-morrow the Arabian horses of Gov. SEWARD will be shown upon the grounds.

Michigan State Agricultural Fair.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Michigan State Agricultural Fair commenced here to-day, and will continue four days. Very extensive and complete arrangements have been made for the accommodation of exhibitors and visitors. Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY will deliver the Annual Address on Thursday.

Affairs in Boston.

THE SLAVE-BARK ORION CASES—FOREIGN MISSION JUBILEE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

In the United States District Court, to-day, THOMAS MORGAN, late master of the slave-bark *Orion*, pleaded guilty. His sentence was postponed. MORGAN was not indicted under the Piracy act, which involves capital punishment, but is only subject to fine and imprisonment. BYRON CHAMBERLAIN, mate of the *Orion*, pleaded not guilty, and his trial has commenced.

Large numbers of clergymen, and others interested in missions, are hourly arriving, to participate in the Foreign Mission Jubilee which commences here to-morrow. The Jubilee will continue three days, and the exercises on the occasion are expected to be of unusual interest.

The American Board of Missions.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the American Board of Missions was called to order in Tremont Temple at 4 o'clock this afternoon, by Rev. Dr. HOPKINS, President.

After prayer and singing, the Treasurer's Report was read, acknowledging $429,000 received, canceling the debt of $66,000, and leaving over $1,400 in the treasury.

Reports were read by the Secretary concerning the Missions, which are generally prosperous.

The Annual Sermon was preached at night, to an overflowing house, by Rev. S. W. FISHER, D. D. His subject was, "The manifest design of Providence to make the American a Missionary nation."

It is estimated that 6,000 friends of the Board are being entertained here as guests of the citizens of Boston.

Visiting Firemen from Albany.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

More than half the Fire Department of this city turned out this evening to receive D. D. Tompkins Engine Company, of Albany, N. Y., and escorted them in grand torchlight procession from the Kensington dépôt, over a long route through the city. They are the guests of Perseverance Hose Company.

Connecticut Town Elections.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The town meetings for the choice of Selectmen, who are Inspectors of Elections, took place to-day in most of the towns in this State. Twenty-four of the twenty-eight towns heard from, have elected Republican town officers.

The Steamship Tennessee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 1.

The steamship *Tennessee* is again to be placed on the route between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz. She will leave the former city with the mails on the 15th of October, and thereafter perform regular semi-monthly trips, sailing on the 1st and 15th of every month.

The Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The steamship *Europa's* mails close at 8 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about 11 o'clock.

FAILURE OF THE ARTISANS' BANK.

History of the Negotiations which Preceded the Collapse.

The City Funds in Danger—Trust Funds of the Supreme Court Anxiously Inquired After.

That not very large nor very influential class of citizens who have private deposits at the Artisans' Bank, were disagreeably confirmed, yesterday morning, in their suspicions of the unsoundness of that institution by the polite but firm refusal of the Paying Teller to cash any checks whatever. The Bank paid all claims upon it up to 3 o'clock last Monday afternoon; but, on opening the doors yesterday morning, the ominous words "Bank closed" were to be read on the slides in front of each Teller's desk.

This failure is one of no common moment, for out of it must inevitably grow disclosures—provided the Receiver appointed be an able and honest man—such as cannot fail to involve one member, at least, of our City Government, in a charge which no Statute of Limitations can be put in plea to bar. Mr. NATHAN C. PLATT, President of the bankrupt institution, is City Chamberlain; and while he has managed, by negotiations to be detailed hereafter, to have all the City funds apparently transferred to a Bank still sound—the Park Bank—we have no satisfactory evidence as to the security of those funds belonging to widows and orphans, exceeding $1,000,000, which have been placed in the Chamberlain's hands, as official trustee, under orders of the Supreme Court.

The Artisans' Bank, now that its true history comes to be written, was never a safe institution—never had in it the elements of commercial integrity or success. Organized for the most part by men of recklessly speculative tendencies, and many of them notorious money-borrowers, it seemed to those who had an inside view of its operations, to be little better than a machine for collecting money from depositors for the benefit of a Directory and Board of Management in need of continual private loans. We need only point to such names as those of the late Dr. HARVEY BURDELL and Mr. J. R. GILMORE to justify these remarks.

It is not long since Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, brother of the Mayor, became an extensive purchaser of stock in this Bank, said stock then ranging about 83 or 85 on every hundred dollar's worth of scrip. By him it was that the scheme for transferring the City funds from the Shoe and Leather Bank to the Artisans' was organized; and he had his reward for this, in conjunction with Mr. B. F. CAMP, a newly-appointed Director, by an apparent rise in such stock to par. We learn, moreover, that Mr. CAMP has lately purchased nearly $40,000 worth of Artisans' stock at par, or thereabouts, in his own name—the Bank itself making him immediate loans to the extent of his purchases—thus showing the whole thing to be a mere trick to run up the price of this fancy stock to a fictitious value, for the benefit of those wishing to sell out at a profit before the grand crash came.

Keeping the interests of Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD in view, and with yet further light, which will be thrown on this whole subject when any honest Receiver asks about the disposal of a large sum of money, which disappeared from the Artisans' safe two or three days before Mr. A. V. STOUT's removal from the office of City Chamberlain,—it ceases to be a puzzle why FERNANDO WOOD, in his capacity as Mayor, should have removed the City deposits from an institution thoroughly safe and above suspicion, such as the Shoe and Leather Bank, in favor of an institution always regarded as the weakest and least reputable in our City. It was to enhance the interest of his brother's stock, in which rumor says he really holds a half interest; and also to obtain some other considerations, which may possibly be disclosed whenever the affairs of the Artisans' are correctly wound up. "The Mayoralty is indeed a great estate," says *The Journal of Finance and Bank Reporter*, "and Mayor WOOD seems to understand the value of its rewards; therefore let no man impeach his disinterestedness!"

It will be remembered that not many weeks ago the Clearing-house became dissatisfied with the Artisans' Bank's mode of doing business. It suspected the financial soundness of the institution, and appointed a Committee of its own body to investigate and report upon its affairs. This Committee found trouble of a deep and serious nature—the capital of the concern being one-third lost or impaired, and the books showing loans of forty and fifty thousand dollars to borrowers whose names the Bank refused to disclose. These loans the Committee believed to have been made for electioneering and corrupt purposes, and no answer could be extorted in relation to the men who had obtained or the motives for giving such enormous accommodations.

Rather than undergo a second and more strict examination by this Committee, the Artisans' Bank pretended to withdraw of its own accord from the Clearing-house, offering thereafter to make its exchanges at the counter of the American Exchange Bank.

"A second examination, such as the Clearing-house Committee proposed," says the *Journal of Finance and Bank Reporter*, "would have shown that the funds of this institution (the Artisans') had been used to purchase place and power for Mayor WOOD, who repaid the kindness by making it the depository of the City's funds. Let us have the secret history of the whole affair." There is some truth in this, but not by any means the whole truth. Let the officers of the Bank be examined under oath touching one of those missing sums of $40,000 or $50,000, which were "lent without security," just previous to Mr. PLATT's appointment. There are statutes on our law books which assume to have control over such cases, and to prescribe the penalties.

Not many days did the American Exchange Bank remain in the position of wet-nurse to the bank cut off from Clearing-house nutrition, before the American Exchange Directors satisfied themselves that the Artisans' Bank, their *protegé*, was rotten at the core, and that connection with it could not be carried forward on a safe or satisfactory basis. The American Exchange, therefore, cut off the arrangement before stated as having been made with the Artisans'; and all this time, it is to be remembered, the last named institution was supposed to have in its vaults $1,300,000 of the City's funds, not to speak of the additional million in the hands of the City Chamberlain, as trustee for the Supreme Court. It is not yet known where or how this last-mentioned sum is deposited.

About four or five days ago, City Chamberlain PLATT, finding that the Artisans' Bank had not enough money in its coffers to pay the City deposits, nor anything like enough, became alarmed lest he should be held individually responsible for the deficiency. He called upon a prominent City official (not the Mayor, it must be needless to remark) for advice and aid. The City official examined the whole matter, but could only suggest that some steps should be instantly taken to secure the City's interests, his advice pointing to an immediate transfer of what remained of the public money to some other Bank, and a transfer of all the securities in the Artisans' Bank to make good whatever deficiency there might be.

Acting on this advice, Mr. PLATT, as Chamberlain, opened negotiations with the Bank of Commerce, offering to remove the City's funds to its vaults, provided the Commerce directors "would loan half a million to the Artisans' Bank *to enable it to make the transfer.*" The suspicion which is suggested by this condition we need not do more than hint at. The Bank of Commerce replied that it would accept the terms, provided the Artisans' Bank could furnish anything like decent security for the half million which Mr. PLATT, in his private capacity as a stockholder anxious to protect himself, was using his official power as City Chamberlain in an effort to obtain. On this the Artisans' Bank sent up by Mr. PLATT $650,000 worth of its very best assets as security for a loan of $500,000; but after due examination by the Directors of the Bank of Commerce, this proffered security was pronounced "utterly inadequate," and was rejected.

Upon this the same offer was renewed to the Park Bank, and with better success, that institution regarding the tendered assets of the Artisans', together with the future advantage of the City funds, as worth half a million, and the transfer of $1,300,000 of the public money was thereupon made. The Park Bank is generally regarded as a sound institution, but whether it will continue any longer than did the American Exchange Bank in connection with the City Chamberlain, it would be hazardous to foretell. As to the million of trust-funds in the hands of Mr. PLATT, under orders of the Supreme Court, we have no account whatever. Mr. PLATT, personally, has always borne a high and steady reputation, but we confess that in view of so much of this Artisans'] Bank history as is now unfolded before us, it would greatly tend to relieve the public mind if the security of the Supreme Court trust-funds, chiefly the property of widows and orphans, could be established.

Rumor, we may say, avers that Mr. B. F. CAMP either was, has been or is to be appointed Receiver for the Artisans' Bank. Mr. CAMP was the main engineer of the movement which resulted in the transfer of the City deposits from the Shoe and Leather Bank to the Artisans'—a man named COWELL assisting him; and the public will scarcely be satisfied with his appointment to the office of Receiver. On the well-established principle that no man should do or say anything to criminate himself, such a Receiver might be expected to work hard for the suppression of all data as to the terms on which Mr. PLATT's appointment as Chamberlain was procured.

The picture presented in this simple recital of hard pecuniary facts, may not strike any large portion of the tax-paying public as creditable to his Honor, the Mayor. Even the *Tribune* will at last be brought to regret that active course of misrepresentation by which it secured his election this time last year. All the facts point against him as having recklessly gambled with the public money for the benefit of his brother, and there are suspicions which his character does not combat of some yet more attractive and personal motive. We commend the whole subject to the attendon of the Grand Jury now in session, with a suggestion that they should instruct the District-Attorney to "send for persons and papers."

The Shoe and Leather Bank, from which the City deposits were removed by the action of Mayor WOOD, had and has a capital of $1,500,000, with a surplus, at its last half-yearly statement, of $165,000, or about 11 per cent. over and beyond its capital stock. The Artisans' Bank, on the contrary, had never a larger capital than $600,000, and of this the Clearing House Committee found that "more than one-third" was not available. The Shoe and Leather has always paid eight per cent. interest to its shareholders, and is regarded as beyond suspicion; while the Artisans' has been a losing concern to all but such of its directors as used it for gambling and personal purposes, ever since the date of its formation. On this statement of the case, the public have now to form their opinion—the bankruptcy of the Artisan's which took place yesterday morning on the withdrawal of the City deposits, being the master-key unlocking many mysteries, if rightly and honestly used. What says the *Tribune?*

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

First Meeting of the Season—Resolutions Regarding the Visit of the Prince.

The gentlemen given to research, fond of delving among documentary rubbish and fishing quaint facts from standing pools of tradition, were out in full force last evening, seemingly much refreshed by their Summer vacation. Again were familiar forms to be seen in their accustomed places, and, sprinkled among the audience at judicious intervals, bonnets might be observed, lending a jaunty grace to the gathering, and relieving the monotony of the long lines of hatless heads.

The first business before the Society, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH presiding in the Chair, was the presentation of the following resolutions by the Executive Committee, with a recommendation for their adoption:

Resolved, That the members of the New-York Historical Society record with satisfaction the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, and the evident disposition of our people to give him a welcome as wide, cordial and expressive as his movements and convenience allow.

Also Resolved, That we regard the fact of his visit and the manner of his reception as having impressive an instructive associations with the origin and progress of our nation, especially in its relations with England; and we are glad to note this event as pre-eminent among the many cheering signs of the growth of personal kindness, liberal policy, and humane principles between the people and Governments of Europe and America.

It was then moved by Mr. J. W. GERARD, (who has been a member of the Society for ten years, but who never before troubled them with a speech,) that Mr. JAMES LEE be elected an honorary life member as an acknowledgment of his exertions in forwarding the erection of the Washington Monument in Union-square. The usual reference to the Executive Committee was dispensed with, and the Society acted upon Mr. GERARD's motion at once, passing it unanimously. A vote of censure to the artist who executed the work, for not having placed under the statute an inscription stating that it was meant to represent Gen. WASHINGTON, and not the Duke of WELLINGTON, was not suggested by any member present.

A very interesting paper, prepared by Dr. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, entitled "The History of the Act for Vacating Gov. FLETCHER's Extravagant Land Grants," was then read by the Librarian, Mr. G. H. MOORE. In this document, the Earl of BELLMONT was charged with favoring the popular Democratic Party of the day, and with "appointing to the public offices mean, indigent fellows, and most of them Dutch."

On a motion of ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, which was warmly seconded by Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Dr. CALLAHAN for the numerous services he had rendered the Society. Dr. FRANCIS also paid a pleasing tribute to the memory of Mr. MOULTON, who dug from obscurity and translated a Dutch MSS., which even that veracious historian, DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER, failed to resurrect.

A letter was then read from CEPHAS G. THOMPSON, presenting a bust portrait of CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN for the acceptance of the Society. The present was accepted, and a vote of thanks passed to Mr. THOMPSON.

Mr. GEORGE FOLSOM, who had a long time previous presented a resolution limiting the length of papers read before the Society to one hour, now magnanimously withdrew that resolution.

Mr. KIRKLAND then presented the Society, in the name of Mr. JAMES F. FOSTER, a farmer of Oneida County, with a mine of autographic wealth. It was a deed of a farm, signed by GEORGE WASHINGTON and GEORGE CLINTON, witnessed by Col. DAVID HUMPHREY, a scholar, poet, and aid to WASHINGTON, and also by Col. TOBIAS LEAR, another Revolutionary hero, who stood by WASHINGTON's dying bed, and acknowledged before JAMES KENT, in the year 1790, Master in Chancery in the City of New-York. It is worthy of note that the names of the then President of the United States and the Governor of New-York were written in the instrument simply as GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq., of Virginia, GEORGE CLINTON, Esq., of New-York. The curious document was straightway placed in a glass case, and a vote of thanks moved to the generous donor.

Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD offered a few remarks on the interest which this gift proved to be existing between the agricultural and the literary institutions of the country. By unanimous vote of the meeting, Mr. FOSTER was then made a corresponding life member of the Society.

A bust of Bishop BROWNELL was presented by GORDON W. BURNHAM through the Librarian, after which the Society adjourned to the basement. Here the customary repast was served, and after this had been duly discussed, the fellows of the New-York Historical Society dispersed themselves.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY.

The special purpose for which the Board was convened yesterday, *i. e.*, the balloting for Inspectors of Registry, was commenced immediately after the reading of the minutes. As everything had been prearranged in Committee, there was no difficulty or dispute, and the balloting proceeded as per programme, which was printed in advance. The Eighth, Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Wards were the only Wards not presented, the various Committees not having yet come to terms. As the list of Inspectors comprises over eight hundred names, and as the City Treasury is not yet depleted, notwithstanding the suspension of the Artisans' Bank, the gratuitous publication of the names of the individuals honored by being elected Inspectors of Registry, would be too much of a tax upon the columns of the TIMES, and occupy much space which belongs to legitimate advertisers.

The Board will meet on Tuesday of next week and complete the list by balloting for the Registers in those Wards not represented last evening. After the special business of the occasion had been disposed of, a communication was received from A. R. Lawrence, Jr., Counsel to the Board, stating that in the case of Wetmore *vs.* The Board of Supervisors, (involving the appropriation of $80,000 for the Commissioners of Records,) the *mandamus* issued by the Supreme Court at Special Term had been affirmed by the General Term, but had been carried to the highest Court, and would probably be argued within a week. Also from the same official, with reference to the case of McSpedon *et al. vs* Supervisor Purdy and others, in which damages are evoked on account of their refusal to appropriate moneys for the Commissioners of Record, stating that judgment on the demurrer had been taken against the plaintiffs by default. Both communications were appropriately referred.

BIDS FOR CORPORATION WORKS.

Bids were opened yesterday at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, for paving Whitehall-street with trap-block pavement, between Broadway and State-street, and the contract was awarded to John Fitzpatrick.

There were also opened bids for constructing two sewers, the first to Fifty-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and the second in Gramercy Park and Twenty-first street, to Lexington-avenue.

The contract for the first was awarded to William Joice, and the latter to John Duffy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUDS.—The examination in the case of the alleged insurance frauds, wherein OZRO F. DOWNES, Captain of the bark *E. A, Kinsman*, JOSE C. PEDRAJAS, HENRY D'ORGURRE and DAVID S. MILLS are charged with having conspired together to defraud the Great Western, the Sun Mutual, New-York and other Insurance Companies, was continued yesterday, before Justice CONNOLLY. A number of witnesses were examined, and many additional facts, bearing strongly against the accused, were elicited. One of the witnesses testified that 390 barrels of yellow clay were brought from the east end of Long Island to Williamsburgh, and thence shipped on the *Kinsman* as guano. The clay in question was insured by Mr. MILLS as guano, and he obtained advances upon it as such. Another of the witnesses stated that although he made out several bills for hoop skirts, varnish, &c., by order of the defendant MILLS, he knew nothing whatever of the existence of such goods. Further investigation of the matter was postponed until Tuesday, the 16th inst.

NEW STEAMER FOR CHINA.—THOMAS COLLYER yesterday morning launched from his ship-yard, foot of Forty-second-street, a new steamer to be called the *Hankow*. She has been built for J. M. FORBES & Co., of Boston, and is intended for the Chinese river trade. She is 212 feet long, 30½ feet wide, 12½ feet deep, and is about 600 tons register. She is to have a beam-engine of 48 inches diameter of cylinder, and 12 feet stroke. This is the third steamer which has been built here for the same firm, and for the Chinese coast-trade. One of them was sold for a handsome advance to the Chinese Government as a war vessel, and one to the French for the same purpose. The Morgan Iron Works furnish the engines, as they have those of all the other steamers. The launch was a successful one, and witnessed by a large company. She will be brigantine rigged, and will proceed to China waters in command of Capt. GEORGE N. SANDS.

THE BOOLE MUSKETEERS.—The friends of Alderman BOOLE, to the number of nearly 300 men, organized into a military company, under the name of the F. I. A. Boole Musketeers, paraded yesterday, were reviewed in front of the City Hall by members of the Common Council, and went to Jones' Wood on a target excursion. The command is divided into companies of Artillery, horse and foot. The latter numbered 125 muskets. The prizes, which were contended for with a great deal of emulation, were 69 in number, and of considerable value. HENRY WEINGE received the first prize—a gold watch. It was a day of enjoyment to all concerned.

THE CONDITION OF MISS LYON.—Miss JOSEPHINE C. LYON, the young woman who attempted suicide, on Sunday evening, at the residence of Mr. ENOCH GRIFFITHS, No. 221 West Thirty-sixth-street, was still living at 11 o'clock last night, but she seemed to be sinking fast, and her medical attendants had resigned all expectation of her recovery. She was in full possession of her mental faculties, and has not once expressed regret at the condition in which she has placed herself.

SUSPECTED TO HAVE BEEN KIDNAPPED.—Yesterday morning, Inspector FOLK, of Brooklyn, sent the following description of a colored girl named CAROLINE NORTON, who left her home No. 249 Clinton-street, in that City, on Saturday last, since which time nothing has been ascertained by her friends of her whereabouts, and strong suspicions are entertained that she has been enticed on board of some southern-bound vessel and carried off. She is 13 years of age, was dressed in dark calico dress, dark merino cape, brown and white plaid sun-bonnet—walks lame.

READINGS.—Mr. L. F. TASISTRO, of whose elocutionary abilities we have had occasion more than once to speak already, is to read from *Shakespeare* this evening at Clinton Hall. The demonstration of the Wide-Awakes may affect his audience somewhat, but there will be plenty of time to view their procession after his reading is over. The entertainment will be worthy of attention.

FIRE IN A LIQUOR STORE.—Shortly after 9 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in the liquor store occupied by JOHN RIGNEY, at No. 82 Pine-street. The firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames before more than $150 damage was done. Circumstances indicated that the fire was of incendiary origin, and Fire-Marshal BAKER was notified.

"THE SEA."—We understand that arrangements are completed for enlarging this naval paper, which has been published the last two years by Rev. CHARLES W. DENISON, and issuing it weekly instead of twice a month.

American Institute Horticultural and Poultry Show.

There has been a great change in the exhibition of the American Institute. A number of the exhibitors have renewed their fruits, plants and flowers; and a large collection of poultry of every variety has been added to the exhibition. Mr. MENARD, of Albany, has changed his plants, and now exhibits an entirely new collection of very rare ones. A large and very rare specimen of the Sago Palmu is conspicuous; an Aguave Americana, (century plant,) from Central America, is a choice specimen. The Opuntia Crasilimsis, Brazil cactus, and a curious plant from New-Holland, eight feet high, are very beautiful. Mr. RICHARDSON, of Fordham, has a very fine collection of Dahlias. A fine new collection of cut flowers are exhibited by Mr. MITCHELL, of Harlem, Mr. CLARK, of Bloomingdale, and Mr. CAVANACH, of Bedford, L. I. Mr. WM. CAVANACH, of Washington-avenue, Brooklyn, has some splendid bouquets. There is a beautiful floral design from Llewellyn Park, and another from Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Broadway. A Wardian Case—a beautiful collection of fern plants, is exhibited by Dr. KNIGHT.

There are several new contributions of fruit to the exhibition; the largest is by Mr. W. S. CARPENTER, of Rye, Westchester, who has on one table nine choice varieties of apples, half a bushel each. But the greatest collection of fruit is from ELLWANGER & BARRY, of Rochester, N. Y., who have sent for exhibition this week 186 varieties of pears—the produce of 600 acres. This contribution is a credit to the country.

Mr. LILIENTHAL has sent in a choice collection of 16 varieties of hot-house grapes, and eight varieties of the largest and finest pears in the exhibition. A mammoth apple from Illinois, which weighs 3½ pounds, is a great curiosity. It is labeled "Gloria Mundi." The aquarium has also been replenished.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum, now erecting in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, took place yesterday morning in presence of a goodly number of people, including a deputation of the orphans at present under the charge of the institution. Among the clergymen present were Right Rev. Dr. POTTER, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese; Rev. Dr. HOBART and Rev. Dr. MORGAN. The corner-stone was laid by the Bishop, the ceremony being preceded by the usual religious services, followed by a brief address from Rev. Dr. HOBART, giving an account of the rise and progress of the Institution, which was responded to by the Bishop. Within the stone were deposited copies of the Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer and the last report of the Trustees of the Asylum. An address was then delivered by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, in which he spoke of the blessings which flowed from institutions of this character, and awarded due praise to the noble band of Christian women who initiated the enterprise, and whose perseverance and zeal, continued through years of discouragement, had at length brought it to a successful termination. At the close of the address a prayer was offered by the Bishop, and the assembly dispersed.

The new Asylum building is to be 120 feet in length by 60 feet in width, and 53 in height. The ground on which it stands, comprising twelve lots, with 300 feet front on Twenty-ninth-street, and 100 feet on Lexington-avenue, was given to the institution by the Corporation of the City. It is intended to accommodate 200 children, or more if necessary. The rooms of the Asylum have heretofore been in West Thirty-ninth-street, at Nos. 144 and 146, where it has at present 72 children enjoying its blessings. The increased accommodations of the new building will enable the philanthropic projectors of the Institution to largely extend the charity so nobly begun and so perseveringly carried on.

Police Reports.

QUARRELSOME BEDFELLOWS.

At a late hour on Monday night, Officer Leary, of the Fifteenth Ward, heard the cry of murder at the house No. 23 West Thirteenth-street. He ran to the place, and in one of the rooms up stairs he found a man named Robert Winn bleeding from wounds in the side and forehead, which he said had been inflicted by his room-mate, a hackman, named William Rigby. The officer sought for Rigby, who had run away, and succeeded in finding him. After his apprehension he stated that he had been provoked to do the violence because Winn had occupied more than his fair share of the bed, and refused to move over when asked so to do. Justice QUACKENBUSH, before whom the prisoner was taken, locked him up in default of $1,000. His victim's injuries were dressed by Dr. FOY, who pronounced them to be not of a dangerous character.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Ann Crane, an Irishwoman of abandoned character, residing in Mulberry-street, was committed for trial by Justice BRENNAN, on a charge of having attempted to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Bank of the Republic, Boston, Mass., at the liquor store of James Corr, No. 319 Stanton-street. Another counterfeit $2 on the same bank was found in the possession of the prisoner at the time of her arrest. She stated that she did not know the bills were bad, and that she had just taken them, in the course of business, from a man named Brown.

BURGLARY AT A SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.

On the 21st ult. the shoemaker's shop of Marcus Stehle, located at No. 72 Christie-street, was broken into and robbed of boots and shoes valued, in the aggregate, at $160. The burglar was not discovered until yesterday, when Officer Tummey, of the Third District Police Court, was informed that Bahr Jacobowsky, a young German, was the delinquent. The accused was arrested and a portion of the property was found in his possession. Justice BRENNAN held the prisoner for trial.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Taylor's New Saloon.
WILLIAM TAYLOR having recently refitted and embellished in elegant style his Saloon at No. 596 Broadway, is prepared to receive his friends and the public.

Late Importations, &c.
We are now in receipt of our large importations, in the way of
COATINGS,
VESTINGS,
PANTALOONERY,
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
For Fall and Winter wear.
They are the choicest selections to be found in the French, German and English markets.
We also invite attention to our very extensive stock of Fashionable Clothing for men and boys. It contains a great variety of styles and fabrics to be found nowhere else.
All of which we offer at extremely low prices.
An early selection is respectfully recommended, as the demand is already very large.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway,
Corner of Warren-st.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH BINDERS, CORDERS, AND ALL OTHER RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.
The WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company would ask the candid attention of the public, and especially of that more immediately represented by the NEW-YORK TIMES, to the fact that the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-Machine has uniformly received the highest commendations from all classes of society, whether for the use of
FAMILIES,
DRESS-MAKERS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
GAITER FITTERS,
SHOE BINDERS,
VEST MAKERS, OR
TAILORS GENERALLY.
THE LOCK-STITCH MADE BY THESE MACHINES is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on both sides of the seam—the only stitch that is approved by families and manufacturers of sewed goods. This fact being borne in mind, every candid person must be convinced that the WHEELER & WILSON Machine is the only one to purchase, whether for private use or for earning a livelihood by sewing for others.
OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
In addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Cassius M. Clay on Sewing Machines.
"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover & Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

Still More First Premiums!
The WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.'S SEWING MACHINES were as usual awarded the first premiums at the State Fairs of Ohio and Wisconsin. Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. J. Bovee Dod's Imperial Wine Bitters are without doubt THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, PARALYSIS, PILES, and FEMALE DISEASES. Depôt No. 78 William-st., New-York.

The Shakers on Sewing-Machines.
"We approve of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machines had of thee."—*S. Atherton, Harvard, Mass., Aug.* 16, 1860.
JAMES WILLCOX, Manf'r, 508 Broadway, New-York.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales,
Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York,
Between Dey and Cortlandt sts.

Radical Cure of Hernia.
Dr. S. N. Marsh, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite the church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his RADICAL CURE TRUSS to all cases of Rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulderbraces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.
Salt River Distilleries, established 1839.
We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Do not Dye your Hair.—MOTT'S Chemical Pomade will restore it to its original color, without dyeing. For sale everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

White, the Hatter, has Introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hat of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Polar Refrigerator is the best.—*Scientific American.* It was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the United States Fair, Cincinnati, 1860. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

The Best Manufacturing and Family Machines in the world at I. M. SINGER & CO.'S, No. 458 Broadway.

BIRTH.

FRANKARD.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, Mrs. W. FRANKARD, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

MYERS—BOUGHTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, WM. H. MYERS, of Brooklyn, to LUCIE ADELAIDE, eldest daughter of R. R. Boughton, of this City.

BRIGGS—WHITNEY.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Mr. CHARLES H. BRIGGS to Miss LOUISE M. WHITNEY, both of this City.

HINDES—CUTTING.—In Keeseville, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. W. Bigelow, Mr. JACOB G. HINDES, of Ausable, to Miss LUCY C., youngest daughter of W. J. Cutting, of Keeseville.

DIED.

HUNTSMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, CORDELIA, daughter of Edward and Hannah Huntsman, aged 2 years and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 286 Broome-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock.

BUHLER.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a short illness, Mr. CHRISTIAN BUHLER, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 148 East Broadway, without further notice.

TAGGART.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, after a short but painful illness, PIERRE C. TAGGART, only son of Susan W., relict of Thos. E. Taggart, and grandson of the late Amaziah Dusenberry.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Church, Varick-st., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock M. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

☞ Yonkers papers please copy.

HATCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, after a lingering illness, ANNIE J., daughter of Chas. C. Hatch, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from the residence of her father, No. 40 West 46th-st., on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Somers, Westchester County, for interment, by the 10:15 A. M. Harlem Railroad on Thursday.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ELIZA MARTIN, wife of Joseph Martin, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 38 Attorney-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

O'HOMERGUE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, JOHN O'HOMERGUE, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d-st., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

☞ Savannah and Philadelphia papers please copy.

TRICKEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a lingering illness, Mr. SAMUEL TRICKEY, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 64 Jay-st.

CLARK.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, WM. CLARK, aged 49 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 120 East 35d-st., two doors from 3d av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BLACKWOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, of consumption, Mrs. HARRIET BLACKWOOD, wife of Sylvester H. Blackwood, in the 42d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 469 6th-av., on Thursday, at 1½ P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DICKERMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, BENJ. DICKERMAN, only son of Mr. B. K. Dickerman, aged 13 years and 6 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, No. 126 Perry-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

BOWDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at the residence of his father, No. 105 West 29th-st., of disease of the lungs, THOMAS ISAAC, second son of William and Mary Ann Bowden, aged 24 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, the service of which will take place at the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 29th-st. and Madison-av., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock. His remains will be interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

REICHARD.—In this City, on Monday night, Oct. 2, at his residence, No. 22 West 29d-st., of disease of the heart, FREDERICK REICHARD, a native of France, and formerly a merchant in this City, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Thursday morning, Oct. 4, at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

BARBER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, at the Rainbow Hotel, Beekman-st., suddenly, JNO. L. BARBER, late of Manchester, England, aged 42 years.

☞ English papers please copy.

RAWDON.—In Mott Haven, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, ADELAIDE WRIGHT RAWDON, youngest daughter of Margaret and the late Freeman Rawdon, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother, in Mott Haven, Westchester County, corner of Boston Road and Main-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at No. 183 3d-av., at 1½ o'clock, to convey the friends to the above place.

COX.—In Elizabeth, N. J., CAROLINE, daughter of John Schneizer, and wife of Alvord Cox, aged 23 years and 16 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, in Elizabeth, without further notice.

WHITE.—At Eatontown, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 22, at the residence of Jas. E. White, ANN WHITE, daughter of the late Benjamin White, of Shrewsbury.

GOLD.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, Oct. 1, LINCOLN S. GO

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing, or sewing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; understands her duties perfectly. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing or plain sewing. The best of City reference. Call at No. 137 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived for the last two years. Call for two days at No. 168 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid. Has five years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 37 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamber work and waiting, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing or to take care of children, and to do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance to the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 289 West 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid in a first-class private family; is experienced in clear starching and French fluting; would do plain sewing if required; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; best of references. Apply at No. 74 3d-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable, pert, tidy, smart young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 19 East 13th-st., for one day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid or chambermaid and seamstress, or would do up ladies' muslins in a small private family; first-class City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 42 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation in a private family, as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or chambermaid and sewing; has first-class City reference. Call, or address, by note, to No. 31 West 12th-st., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call this day, at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to do general housework in a private family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 212 East 21st-st., first-floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing; understands her business perfectly; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or as children's nurse; she is a neat sewer and has the best of reference. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 123 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by an industrious young girl, to do chamber work, waiting, and help with fine washing; can come well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 178 East 28th-st., 3d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing and ironing; good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 228 East 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 499 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to do general housework; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 206 16th-st., near 7th-av., front room, 2d floor. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or laundress; best of City references. Call at No 84 West 17th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good recommendation from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 14th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, or as nurse and plain sewer.—A highly respectable and well recommended young woman desires a situation in either of the above capacities; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the latter preferred; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in anything required; has three years' City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable English Protestant girl as chambermaid, or as thorough waitress, in a small private family; first-class City reference; can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived seven years. Call at No. 42 West 14th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 97 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an excellent person, as child's nurse and seamstress; has had the care of one from its birth, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as children's nurse and to do plain sewing in a private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 300 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 202 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a gentleman's family; understands French and English cooking, jellies, boning, larding, pickling and preserving, and is an excellent pastry cook; City reference from some of the first families. Call at No. 122 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, for three days. Goes out to cook dinners.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is capable of taking the entire charge of a kitchen; is a good meat and pastry cook; also, a good baker of bread and all kinds of dessert; has good reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly recommended woman, as cook; knows all kinds of meats and pastry cooking; no objection to assist in the washing; has lived with some of the best families in city and country; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to a private boarding-house or hotel; City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Thursday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS a steady place as good cook and baker; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, if not suited. Apply at No. 180 Mulberry-st., first floor, near Broome-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a small family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived six years in one family; no objections to go some distance from the City; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 61 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK CAN BE HAD, with the best of City reference from her last place, at Mrs. SHENK'S Sewing Repository, No. 22 East 12th-st. Also a good chambermaid and seamstress at the above place. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook in a gentleman's family; one who understands her business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 348 6th-av., over the bakery, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 48 West 27th-st., corner of 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook in a private gentleman's family; none need apply that wants washing done. Call at No. 212 Spring and Mulberry sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, as good cook and baker, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 176 East 15th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. Call for two days, until suited.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a first-class cook—one who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give first-class reference from her last employers. Also, a situation for a la. ndress, or to do chamberwork and assist with children; would both prefer one family, as heretofore; both can give first-class reference. Apply at No. 205 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th aves., first floor, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant girl as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can make all kinds of soups. Best of City reference. Call at No. 217 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; best of reference. Apply at No. 39 6th-st., near 2d-av., in the store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as first-class cook; fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 3 6th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; is agreeable. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear; best City reference if required.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO IS A professed French, American and English cook, wants a situation in a first-class family; best of City references given. Call at No. 22 Dominick-st., corner of Varick, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant Englishwoman as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as professed cook; is willing to take the entire charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 33 East 16th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock, for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation; she understands her business thoroughly, also every branch of cooking; would assist with the washing. Call at No. 61 Madison-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged woman as good plain cook; understands pastrys; has the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as good cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 142 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two genteel young tidy girls, with good City references, situations in the City; one as cook and to do part of the washing and ironing; is a good baker; wages $8; the other as chambermaid, and to do embroidery and fine sewing; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable women; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Best of references given. Call at or address No. 144 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR an excellent servant as thorough cook and laundress, or cook and assist in washing and ironing; will be found a most desirable servant, and highly recommended by one of the first families in Brooklyn. Wages $8. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, in a private family, who understands soups, meat, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and to wash and iron in a small private family; can give City reference, or reference from last employer. Call at No. 422 Greenwich-st., top floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as good cook, excellent baker, and willing to assist in the washing; best of City references. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 69½ West 37th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTS a situation in a private family; would assist with washing; good City reference given. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family, or can do laundress work, and give good reference in that capacity. Inquire at No. 210 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 342 West 35th-st.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable Protestant young girls; one to do cooking and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting or sewing; the best of City reference given if required. Apply at No. 380 1st-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, sisters, situations—one is an excellent cook and baker of bread and pastries; the other is a first-class waitress or chambermaid; both can command best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 181 1st-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a respectable American woman, with good City reference. Apply at Mrs. Fenton's, No. 105 Orchard-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation; would like to take care of a baby from the monthly nurse; has no objection to go South or elsewhere; has two years' reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 224 Madison-av., two doors from 38th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, as lady's maid, in all its branches; understands dressmaking and arranging hair in the neatest style, and operates on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; references to satisfaction. Call at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Inquire in the store.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting, also ladies hairdressing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 3d-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 33 East 20th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to travel with a family to New-Orleans, as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to take care of one or two children. The best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 182 West 14th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can do up laces. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 32 West 9th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation to go South; she understands dress-making and hair-dressing. She can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 1 Gramercy-park, corner of East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, and has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 52 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress, who fully understands her business. Apply at No. 193 Madison-av., from 9 to 12 o'clock on Oct. 2, and from 12 to 5 on the 3d.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as good washer and ironer, and plain cook; is an excellent bread-baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 23 State-st., between Furman and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English girl, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby, and bring it up by hand, if required; is willing to travel; can take good care of children at sea, or wait upon a lady; can come well recommended. Apply at 364 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for three days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a Protestant young woman, or would go as laundress; has lived in both capacities; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 222 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of children or of an infant. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent woman a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant or growing children; is a neat sewer, and has no objection to go South; can give the best of City reference. Inquire in the millinery store, No. 46 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL WANTS a situation as nurse, seamstress, chambermaid or waitress; is willing to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 122 1st-av., near the corner of 7th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and to sew, or as light chambermaid and sew; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, and will assist with chamberwork; willing to do plain sewing; good reference given. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; is fond of children; and is willing to make herself in other ways obliging; satisfactory reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 258 6th-st., first house east of 1st-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; would take care of growing children and assist with chamberwork; would like to live with a lady that boards; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and plain seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young baby; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, Room No. 1. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and can embroider nicely; reference given. Can be seen at No. 84 Hammond-st., third floor, back rooms.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable American girl is desirous of a situation as children's nurse and plain seamstress. The best of reference. Call at No. 155 Hammond-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR LAUNDRESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation is wanted by a middle-aged woman. Best of reference. Apply at No. 295 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 77 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid; is willing to travel. Good City references. Apply at No. 146 Spring-st., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as seamstress; can do all family sewing in the neatest manner; understands dress-making and children's clothes; no objection to travel with a lady; can take charge of one child, or assist with the care of grown children; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Call for two days at her present employer's, where she has lived for two years, No. 5 West 31st-st.; best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; is a good hair-dresser; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation in a private family as dressmaker and seamstress, by the day or week; is an excellent cutter and fitter; has good reference. Call at No. 694 8th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference; would be willing to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit; willing to assist in chamberwork; good City reference. Apply at No. 209 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young English woman, as seamstress or waitress in an English family. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 West 31st-st., fourth floor, front rooms.

AS SEAMSTRESS — CHAMBERMAID.—Two sisters want places, one as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Call at 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; good reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 9 Carroll-place, between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A GERman girl, lately from Montreal, Canada, where she has lived in the capacity of seamstress and children's nurse, wishes a situation in a similar capacity; she can cut and fit dresses, or would do chamberwork; no objections to do light housework; has the best of recommendations; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; none need apply but a private family; can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av., one door from 26th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl as competent waitress, with good City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 East 20th-st., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as first-class waitress. best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; fully understands her business; best of City references. Call at No. 383 7th-av., southeast corner of 34th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last six years. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., front room, second floor, for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good City reference. Call or address No. 239 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

FIRST-CLASS FEMALE SERVANTS—PROTESTANTS AND OTHERS.—Employers returned and returning to the City are respectfully solicited to apply at the first-class female office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., and secure those who are respectable, experienced and well recommended, no effort being spared to furnish the best. A lady in attendance. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted to-day for special situations, at highest wages.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the institute and home, No. 69 6th-av., where sufficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls, from five to fifteen years.

TO THE SICK.—A LONG-EXPERIENCED Ladies' monthly nurse is in the habit of taking care of invalid ladies and gentlemen; she has recommendations from the first physicians and families in the City. Call on or address NURSE, No. 150 3d-av., near 16th-st.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active: at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BARKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man a situation as barkeeper in some first-class house; he has the highest testimonials as regards honesty, sobriety and good behavior from his last employers. Address J. H. S., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, for three days. No objection to go South.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS butler, in a private family, by a steady, respectable Englishman; thoroughly understands his business. Can produce the very best English and New-York City reference. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 209, *Times* Office. Can be heard of for one week.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE and reliable young man, a situation as clerk in a wholesale or retail grocery or provision store; is a first-rate salesman; would go as barkeeper in a hotel, or as light porter in any capacity; highest testimonials as to honesty and character; would go South. Address B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, for 1 week; wages no object.

AS CLERK, BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTed, a situation as clerk, book-keeper, bartender, or in a grocery store; can make himself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 32 Mulberry-st.

AS CLERK, PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by an active man, aged 30; writes a good hand; has considerable knowledge of book-keeping, and is not afraid of any kind of light or heavy work; good City references can be given. Address M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the very best of City reference, having lived five years in one place. Call or address J. K. C., No. 2 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man as coachman and groom; is a steady, careful driver and is fully competent in every respect; is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Has good City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a steady and strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, careful driver and can be well recommended as to honesty and sobriety; would go to the country. Call or address No. 334 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at the Veterinary Surgery, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, by a Protestant; has lived in his last place three years, and has been brought up to the care and management of horses; knows his work, and is willing to do it. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, at Graham's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly, and is a good groom and careful driver; best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Fox's harness-store, No. 1,084 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who understands the care and management of horses, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address P. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS coachman, by a young man, with best of City references; country preferred. Address P. M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 191 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman, by a young man who understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to the country, and would be willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address B. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, or call or address at No. 219 Bowery, in the harness shop.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the very best of City reference, having lived five years in one place. Call or address J. K. C., No. 2 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, and as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good City reference. Call or address No. 239 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, BY a respectable man as coachman and groom; is a steady, careful driver and is fully competent in every respect; is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Has good City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT incumbrance, wants a situation as gardener; is a practical, grape-grower and good florrist; can superintend glass buildings or lay out new grounds in improved style. Inquire at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for two days, for W. C.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a Scotchman; (married;) understands his business thoroughly in every department, and can give good references as to character and competency. Call on or address a note to GARDENER, Mr. Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a man and wife, no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer; his wife is a good cook and dairy-woman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of references; will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence. Protestants. Apply at or address L. I., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations for man and wife, of no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener; will understand the business in all its various branches, of greenhouse and hot-house, hot or cold graperies; the wife as laundress, or chambermaid, or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a young, smart, active man, who understands the care of horses thoroughly: has no objection to the country. Apply at 5 Broadway, Café Français.

AS PORTER.—A TEMPERATE, HONEST man wants a situation as porter in a store; has a good knowledge of working machinery; is willing to make himself useful; six years' reference from his present employer, in Beekman-st.; satisfactory reason given for leaving. Address GEO. O., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL BOY.—WANTED, BY A BOY OF 17, a place as a driver, or a penman, or anything else that he can make a living at: has had years' experience in the above capacities. Can give the best of references required. Address M. U. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a respectable family, by a single Frenchman; speaks three languages—French, English and German, and understands his business perfectly in all its branches. Can give the best of City references from his last employer for his honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address by note, or call, H. C., to Mr. Spangeberg, German Apothecary, No. 883 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter or head-waiter in a private family or respectable boarding-house, by a Frenchman, (single,) who speaks three languages, French, English and German, and understands his business perfectly in all its branches; can give the best City or country references for his honesty, sobriety and capability. Address by note H. C., or call at, No. 134 East 22d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, and has good City reference. Call at or address E. B., No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., in the harness and trunk store, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady man, a situation as waiter in a private family, or would go South, having lived in New-Orleans from 1847 up to last Fall. Can produce the best of reference. Address J. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by one who perfectly understands his duties; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family or respectable boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 308 West 16th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—WANTED, A situation as waiter or footman by a young Englishman, just arrived from London; he understands his business thoroughly, and has served in families of high standing. Apply at No. 5 Broadway, Café Français.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and take care of children; must bring good recommendations from her last place. Apply at No. 286 West 22d-st., near the 9th-av.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, a girl about 14 years of age, to take care of a child. Apply at No. 101 Lexington-av., before 3 P. M.

COOK.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE GOING South for the Winter, desire to secure a woman to accompany them who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework; best of references required. Call at No. 196 Henry-st., one door from State-st., South Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, A STEADY WOMAN, TO cook, wash and iron; City reference from last place required. Apply, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 7 Washington-place, in the basement.

COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WHO THOroughly understands cooking, and is willing to wash and iron. City references required. Call at No. 43 West 36th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer, to go to Staten Island. Protestant preferred. Apply, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., at No. 315 4th-st., near the Park.

A COOK.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WANT A GOOD cook, washer and ironer. A Protestant, with good recommendations, may apply at No. 131 West 11th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron in a private family. City reference required. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M., 22 West 38th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, FOR general housework in a small, private family, a neat and tidy girl, who is a good cook, washer and ironer; none but Protestants need apply at No. 93 West 10th-st., after 10 o'clock A. M.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A NEAT, TIDY girl, to do general housework; a good washer and ironer, willing and obliging; apply, with City reference, at No. 122 West 43d-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A STEADY, EXperienced Protestant woman, who is a good seamstress, of a social and obliging disposition, accustomed to work in a family; willing to assist with light chamberwork, and make herself otherwise useful in the family. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 29 Lafayette-place.

GIRLS WANTED—TO GO TO A MANUFACturing village, five hours' ride from this City, in Connecticut, to whom employment will be given the year round at remunerative prices. For further information, apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR SIX months or two years, below 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place; house 20x65, three rooms deep, furniture new and good. Possession at once if desired. Apply to FIELD McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FROM THE first of November to the first of June, in 22d-st., near 4th-av.; rent $150 per month to a small, careful family; 15 rooms in good order. Address Box No. 19 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 38 East 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

MUCILAGE!—(SUPERIOR ADHESIVE) MUCIlage for Bank, office and general use, can be purchased by the City and Country Trade, lower for cash than ever, at BURNET'S Manufactory, Nos. 45 and 45½ Pine-st. Maker and inventor of Burnet's Patent Screw Bottle Cap.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED AT EAST Bloomfield, N. J., 1¾ miles from railroad depôt; 33 acres

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS,
Late the property of the late Mr. Louis Pfeiffer,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
AT THE GALLERIES OF THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
No. — 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,
On the Evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY, Oct. 8 and 9,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.

The collection comprises a large altar-piece painted by Rembrandt, purchased at the late ... Holy Family, attributed to Rubens, fruit by Vannes, &c., &c.
MODERN PAINTINGS.
By Henry F. ... heufels, in the style of Louis XIV. Cattle pieces by Diedman and fellaggerny. Marine Views by Musin, De Frackelier, Ford, Landscapes, Tableaux, and figures by Heine, Lhnig, Van Hoog, De Keyser, Nobeus, Lecomte, Morel, Fatie, Baumes, Matteson, Otto, Meyer, Reinhard, Gerard Houthors and many other celebrated masters. The above valuable collection is now on exhibition at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., every day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without any reserve to the highest bidder.
N. B.—The above offers an opportunity never before met with to purchasers to obtain fine works of Art, and the public are respectfully invited to examine them, as they will be positively sold as above without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 4th and 5th, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. The first great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES.
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.
The goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF VERTU.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., at the mansion of RICHARD K. HAIGHT, Esq., corner of 5th-av. and 16th-st., all the elegant furniture, statuary, paintings, bronzes, antique porcelains and other articles of vertu, contained therein. Further particulars of the sale will be published in a few days.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By order of Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Judge of Supreme Court.
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock,
At the salesrooms, No. 5½ Pine-st.
Comprising the entire furniture of a first-class house, Rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, valuable original oil-paintings by eminent masters, richly gilt French plate pier mirrors, lace curtains; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; richly carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle and velvet plush; rosewood etageres, centre and work tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c. Also, a large lot of crockery, China, glass, cutlery and silver plated ware, card tables, beds, bedding, linen, &c. This sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, as the furniture is all in prime order, and will be sold without any reserve, by order of Receiver. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
SPLENDID BUILDING SITES FOR FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEATS AT NEWBURGH.—Supreme Court sale in partition.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on the premises at Newburgh, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, without any reserve eight splendid building sites for first-class country seats, belonging to the estate of William Thayer, deceased, without reserve. S. W. Fullerton, Jr., Esq., Referee. The property is situated two miles north of the Village of Newburgh, on the bank of the Hudson River, and each parcel commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding country for more than thirty miles. There are two Lots of 13 acres each, two lots of 8 acres each, one of 2½ acres, one of 7 acres, one of 10 acres and one of 1 acres, comprising river, mountain and inland scenery. The view is said by competent judges to surpass anything on the Hudson River. The lot of seven acres contains a vineyard of about 1,000 Catawba and Isabella grapevines in full bearing. The ten acre lot has a stone farm house and barns, and a large orchard. The seventeen-acre lot has a never failing stream of water through the centre. The premises are surrounded by the splendid country seats of Warren Delano, Jr., J. Burton, G. A. Elliott, Mrs. Waddell, Mrs. Page, W. H. Edwards, F. Deming and others. As the view is superior to any on the river, in a first-class neighborhood, easy of access, and the land in the vicinity yearly increasing in value, an opportunity is offered to persons seeking a fine location for a country seat on the Hudson River which may never again occur with equal inducements. Title perfect. Terms: Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance on the 1st November, when the deeds will be delivered. Maps of the property can be obtained from the Auctioneer, or of John S. Thayer, Esq., at Newburgh. Trains leave Chambers-st. every day at 8:30 A. M., and stop at Fishkill opposite. Steamer leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. every day. Can return by steamer or railroad at almost any hour after the sale. The steamer *Thos. Powell* leaves every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, foot of Jay-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, RICH DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of an importer and dealer, comprising a large assortment of English full jeweled patent and three-quarter plate levers, suitable for the South American and Havana markets; also, gold hunting 18-karat double-time Nicklemovement and Nickle-movement chronometers and self-winding levers, from the celebrated manufactories of Brillman & Co., Losado, Bretting Freres, Yates, Beesley, Robinson, and others; ladies' gold hunting, diamond and enameled watches, silver plaqua detached levers, large assortment of English silver hunting full jeweled patent levers, also silver hunting and open face duplex detached levers and cylinders, together with a rich line of diamond goods, consisting of cluster and single stone diamonds, pearl and ruby rings, pins, earrings, studs, sets, crosses, &c.; also, 1,500 dwt. of heavy fine gold guard chains; also, 75 dozen gold pens and pencil cases. Terms cash. Deposits required from purchasers unknown to auctioneer. The trade are respectfully invited to attend. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in plush and brocatelle; rosewood library and secretary bookcases, sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, extension dining and marble-top centre tables, dining chairs, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses palliasses, lounges, wardrobes, &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidder, by order of assignee.

J. W. PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—VERY ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture, splendid rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture en suites, &c. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture in the five-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., the whole embracing the largest and best assortment offered at public auction this Fall, having cost over $30,000; will be positively sold without reserve. Catalogues are now ready.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ERZA LUDLOW, JR., will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesrooms No 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a fine bay horse, 15½ hands high, six years old, sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and excellent under the saddle; very stylish driver and fast traveler, and of great endurance; has trotted his mile in three minutes, and cost $600 last Spring. Sold only as the owner has no further use for him.

ALLAN STEVENS & Co., Auctioneers.
ABSOLUTE SALE, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, of elegant household furniture, parlor carpets, parlor suites, piano-forte, at the residence No. 103 West 15th-st., near 7th-av. Dining-room furniture of all kinds. Chambers contain bedsteads bedding, carpets, mirrors, clocks, chairs, sofas, &c. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock, a carriage in good running order.

AT PUBLIC SALE.—NO. 38 WEST SEVENTEENTH-ST.—The elegant first-class brown-stone front house and lot, built by day's work, and in perfect order, will be sold on FRIDAY NEXT, Oct. 5, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, under a foreclosure of a mortgage. Inquire of AUGUSTUS SHOTWELL, No. 60 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION, BY RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the largest and best selection of goods that has been offered this season, to which we call the attention of City and country dealers. Catalogues and samples ready on morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DENNISTOUN, MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BLACK RIVER AND UTICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, granted by Hon. Wm. F. Allen, Justice thereof, dated Sept. 13, 1860, that the outstanding bonds and coupons of the Black River and Utica Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage of the Railroad of said Company, and the names and residences of the persons claiming to be the holders and owners thereof, are required to be presented to the subscriber, the Referee appointed by said order to ascertain and report the amount of said bonds and coupons and their numbers, and the amount due thereon respectively, and the persons to whom the amount that shall be bid and paid on the sale of the mortgaged premises shall be paid, and that such presentation shall be made to the subscriber at his office, No. 32 Genesee-street, in the City of Utica, on or before the 25th day of October, 1860. The following is a part of the above mentioned order: "It is further ordered, that all persons having or claiming to hold such bonds or coupons, who shall neglect to present the same to said Referee on or before the said 25th day of October, shall not be entitled to receive any portion of the amount that shall be bid or paid on said sale, but shall be barred and precluded from any dividend thereon." Those persons who have heretofore given statements to A. M. Beardsley, Esq., attorney for the mortgage trustees, of the bonds owned or held by them, will take notice that they are nevertheless required to present their said bonds and coupons to the subscriber, according to the above notice.
ALEXANDER SEWARD, Referee.
Dated UTICA, Sept. 15, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to a new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.
M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE,
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON,
} New-York.
} Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861, in accordance with said order; and hereby is given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.
The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, corner of New Bowery. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds, coupons payable semi-annually at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. A special tax has been levied to insure the prompt payment of the interest upon these bonds and create a sinking fund sufficient to redeem them as they become due. For full particulars, apply to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau sts.; or E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 38 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after 7th October. The transfer book will be closed till that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1860.
THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 UPON THE mortgage bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the office of the Company, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. ARE PAYING the following COUPONS, due Oct. 1:
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Pekin City.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1860.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, falling due Oct. 1, next, will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean Bank. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter*.

$5,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 6 per cent. Address LOAN, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY.
REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	150,000

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided with the assured.

☞ All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits and are taken at the current rates of other Companies.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause or disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivin and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicine forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8, Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal*. His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 10 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation on the Français. Sold by
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.
The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.
It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a
RADICAL CURE.
Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 692 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 152 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS
Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.
Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., (not the corner of Broadway,) but,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above Institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—
HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.
See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with
PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.
Price 10 cents.
Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,028 Philadelphia Post-office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, No. 483, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. LARMONT'S WORK—FORTIETH EDITION—Upon Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Strictures, and all Genito-urinary Diseases, was the first, years ago, to expose cauterization, and prove by his cured patients its danger. The book should be in the hands of every person in health or disease. Those who had suffered from the unsuccessful treatment of less experienced physicians know the value of his services. Offices, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York; hours, 9 to 6 daily, and 7 to 9 THURSDAY EVENINGS. Book, $1. Sold and mailed free by the author, and H. G. Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR-ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINESS'S PORTER—SUPERIOR QUALITY imported and sold by C. E. HABICHT,
Agent of A. Guiness, Son & Co., No. 41 Pearl-st.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.
The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.
From Pier No. 37 North River.
Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, or a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:
First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.
And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.
Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.
Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:
In third cabin, from Galway, $36. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Oct. 13.
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Nov. 10.

STEAMER OF OCTOBER 6.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail steamship
ADRIATIC,
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 6, at 10 o'clock with mails, passengers, and specie, for the above ports.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ATLANTIC, A. G. CROSBY, Commander, will succeed the Adriatic, and sail SATURDAY, Nov. 17.

STEAMER OF OCT. 20,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
United States Mail steamship VANDERBILT, P. E. LEFEVRE commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First cabin, $120; second cabin, $60; third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 26.
EUROPA, Anderson, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
CANADA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

[*Concluded from First Page.*]

Committees of the Union Party publish an address recommending the Bell-Everett men in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania to disregard the gubernatorial candidates in their respective States, and throw their votes in such a manner as best to prevent the success of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

Maine Breckinridge and Lane State Convention.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day to nominate an Electoral ticket and organize as the Regular Democratic party of the State.

A large portion of the State was represented.

A State Committee was appointed with power to appoint County Committees and prepare an address to the people.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, repudiating the "Squatter Sovereignty" doctrines of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, proclaiming that it is the duty of Congress to protect all the constitutional rights of property in the Territories, and in favor of the Pacific Railroad, etc.

Hon. M. H. SMITH, the Democratic candidate for Governor last year, presided over the business meeting. Afterwards a Mass Convention was held, which was addressed by Hon. CALEB CUSHING, who spoke for an hour and a half in opposition to the doctrines of Mr. DOUGLAS.

A full electoral ticket was nominated.

Elections in Michigan.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Oct. 2,

An election for legislative and local officers in the upper peninsula, was held on the 25th September, and resulted in the election of the entire Democratic tickets in Mackinac, Chippewa, Houghton, Wahoughton and Marquette Counties. JOSEPH COULTER was elected State Senator—a Democratic gain.

Movements of Gov. Johnson.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Ex-Gov. H. V. JOHNSON addressed a meeting in the Sixth-street Market last night. He adhered to the principles of "Non-intervention." A Republican asked him if he would consider the election of Mr. LINCOLN a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union, to which he replied, emphatically, "No." The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

THE WIDE-AWAKE DEMONSTRATION.

Influx of Strangers—Mayor Wood Forbids the Erection of a Triumphal Arch—The French Wide-Awakes—Peculiar Decorations—The Marseillaise to be Sung in the Procession—The Philadelphia and Boston Demonstrations—The Route—Final Orders.

The City is full of strangers from all parts of the country. For several days past they have been gathering here to witness and take part in the torch-light procession of the Wide-Awakes to-night. The hotels are full, and the houses of private citizens are overrun with rural visitors. Eligible locations on the route of the procession are eagerly sought for by many more than will succeed in obtaining them. We have heard of few private decorations in the streets through which the Wide-Awakes will pass. The transparencies in front of the various Republican head-quarters will of course be illuminated.

Mayor WOOD has forbidden the erection of the proposed triumphal arch which was to have been thrown across Broadway, in front of the Republican head-quarters, No. 618. Marshal GAVIT, Chairman of the Committee which had the matter in charge, and Mr. CARLOCK, visited the Mayor yesterday for the purpose of obtaining his permission to build the arch. He peremptorily forbade them to erect it, and said that no political organization should place anything of the kind in the streets. Marshal GAVIT told him that arches were to be erected in honor of the Prince of Wales. That, the Mayor said, was a different matter. The arch, for which $400 had been appropriated, was to rest on abutments sixteen feet high, and the highest part of it was to be twenty-six feet above the street.

On the two columns respectively were to be the names "LINCOLN" and "HAMLIN;" on one side of the arch, "Brothers, we greet you," on the other, "Freedom and the Constitution," and on either side "Salve." The letters were to be formed by variegated lanterns, which, besides, were to cling round the pillars, and hang in festoons from the arch. The design was a very pretty one, and there is great regret that it could not have been carried out. The architects had been employed, the carpenters engaged. Mr. GAVIT told the Mayor that as Chairman of the Committee and a law-abiding citizen, he would have to submit, and the arch could not be erected. Mr. LINDENMULLER, proprietor of the Melodeon, in the Bowery will decorate the front of his building with banners and transparencies of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and will make an extensive display of fireworks.

The parade of the French Wide-Awakes of New-York will be a feature of the great procession. The "Lafayette Wide-Awakes" will turn out 150 strong. Within their line will be a wagon, on which three ladies will represent severally France, Italy and America. France will be in front, clad in armor, with uplifted sword, and a shield bearing the words "Solferino" and "Magenta." Next her will stand Italy, with the irons falling from her neck and hands, and at her feet will be a man representing GARIBALDI, bearing an Italian flag. Behind and above these figures will be America—a Goddess of Liberty dressed in American colors. The Frenchmen, as they march through the streets, will sing *La Marseillaise* and *La Chant des Girondins*, with words adapted to the present political contest. Those of the latter are as follows:

LA REPUBLICAINE.
AIR: *Chant des Girondins.*

I.

Tous nos vœux sont pour la patrie
Que LA FAYETTE avec ses preux
Défendit au prix de sa vie;
Quoi! serons-nous moins généreux?
Une nouvelle aurore
Pour nous vient luire encore:
Que le six de Novembre en masse nous rallie
A LINCOLN et HAMLIN, deux noms dignes d'envie!

II.

Il est temps qu'un parti frivole,
Avide d'honneurs et d'emplois,
Disparaisse du Capitole,
Témoin de ses derniers exploits.
Une nouvelle aurore, etc.

III.

Que l'esclavage, aux territoires,
De nos mains ne soit pas planté,
Et par nos paisibles victoires
Faisons régner la liberté.
Une nouvelle aurore, etc.

Among others, letters were received yesterday by the Wide-Awake Committee of Arrangements, stating that the New-Brunswick (N. J.) Wide-Awake Battalion, at least 100 strong, will arrive in New-York to-day at 6 P. M.; that the Washington Wide-Awakes cannot attend in a body, but that many of them will be here; that a delegation of the Keyport Wide-Awakes will be here: that only a small delegation of Philadelphia Wide-Awakes will come, the day of the Philadelphia demonstration having been changed so as to take place on the same day as that at New-York; that 75 Wide-Awakes, besides officers, will come from Sing Sing; that the Stamford, Conn., Wide-Awakes will be here in a body; that a small delegation will come from Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; that 100 of the Bridgeport Wide-Awake Battalion, Major LOCUS MIDDLEBROOK commanding, will be here; that it will be impossible for very many of the Indianapolis Wide-Awakes to be here; that the Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, Penn., Wide-Awakes will be unable to come; that about 50 will come from Camden, N. J.

A dispatch was received from Philadelphia at head-quarters yesterday, the precise meaning of which is not fully understood there. It was as follows:

GEN. WARD, No. 618 BROADWAY: State Committee postponed curtain demonstration of yesterday till Wednesday, making it impossible to be with you. I trust, however, that in view of approaching State election, bring as many men as possible for Thursday. Germantown curtain speaks in evening.

JOHN WOOD,
Chief Marshal Germantown Demonstration.

The "City Wide-Awakes," Capt. BUNCE, expect the "Continental Wide-Awakes," of Philadelphia, to arrive here to-day, 200 strong, and have made extensive preparations for their entertainment. The head-quarters of the New-York Club have been filled with cots for the visitors to sleep on, and a collation will be in readiness there after the parade. An escort of 25 of the "City Wide-Awakes," under command of Lieut. RUSHMORE, will proceed to Pier No. 1 at 5½ P. M., to receive the Continentals, escort them to the head-quarters, where "a hasty plate of soup" will be given them, and thence conduct them to their place in the line. This Club will introduce a novel method of carrying the torches.

The New-Haven delegation will be accompanied by a Glee Club of 20 members, to be drawn in a decorated wagon by four horses, furnished by WM. A. DARLING, President of the Third-avenue Railroad Company.

At the head of the procession, with Grand Marshal WARD, will march Mr. BURBANK, the Grand Marshal of the Boston Wide-Awakes, who are to give a grand demonstration on the 16th inst., in which the New-York Crusaders are invited to take part. Gen. WARD and Staff have signified their intention to do so.

The visiting Companies will be arriving all day to-day. Each will be received by delegations of the New-York Wide-Awakes. Where all are to sleep it with levity and declare that Wide-Awakes should not sleep at all, especially on so grand an occasion. Many of the strangers have chartered steamboats which will be their means of conveyance by day and their place of rest by night. The Providence, Hartford and Albany delegations will thus be provided for.

The head-quarters of the Grand Marshal for the day and evening will be at KEESE'S, on Broadway, just above Union-square. There, at 2 P. M., his staff reports to him, and there, after the parade in the early hours of the morning a dinner will be tendered him by his aids. The line of march will be six miles long, and it is probable that the procession, each company with a front of 16 men, will be as long as the route, so that when the head reaches Union-square the last battalion will have just been put in motion. The streets designated for the parade are wide and well-paved, and the indications are that the weather will be pleasant. On the line are the Brevoort House, the New-York Hotel, the Lafarge, the Metropolitan, the St. Nicholas, the Astor, and the Union-place Hotel, and all these have been beset by applicants for a place whence to view the spectacle. The Fifth-avenue Hotel is the only one of the largest houses which is not on the route. From that hotel the following anonymous communication in a delicate hand was addressed to the Grand Marshal yesterday:

"Several ladies at the Fifth-avenue Hotel desire to know whether the great procession will countermarch and pass the starting point, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street,—in which case they have secured places to view it—or whether the sub-divisions formed on streets below Twenty-third-street will pass down Fifth-avenue without going above the streets on which they form. In the latter case the ladies wish to secure windows on Broadway, and, therefore, would feel much obliged if the Grand Marshal, or one of the Division Marshals, would write a line of answer to the above question and send it by the bearer, or any one of the chief officers of the great parade."

The matter was referred to Col. SAM TOMPSON, one of the Grand Marshal's staff, and a reply was sent to the ladies, expressing regret that the procession was not to countermarch and pass the Fifth-avenue Hotel. There will be little choice of position on any of the streets through which the procession will pass for seeing it to advantage. Probably from the buildings in the vicinity of the lower end of the Park the prettiest view of the line, with its myriad torches advancing down Broadway and receding up Chatham-street, can be obtained.

At Barnum's Museum extra attractions are preparing for the day. The evening's entertainments will be over an hour earlier than usual, so that those who visit the establishment may have an opportunity to see the procession. The following are the general orders for the parade of the Grand and Division Marshals, to which important amendments have been made:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

WIDE-AWAKE HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 618 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 2, 1860.

By order of the Wide-Awake General Committee of the City of New-York, the Ward and Independent Wide-Awake Organizations will parade on the evening of Wednesday, the 2nd day of October, inst., to participate in the National demonstration of Republican Wide-Awakes, and to tender to the visiting Companies the usual Wide-Awake courtesies.

The line will be formed in four Divisions, each to be under the command of a Division Marshal, and to be divided into four Sub-Divisions.

Each Division Marshal will issue his orders, assigning the different Wide-Awake Organizations their positions and places of formation into line.

Marshal Daniel E. Gavit will command the First Division.

Marshal George B. Van Brunt will command the Second Division.

Marshal S. Brooks Postley will command the Third Division.

Marshal Robert Murray will command the Fourth Division.

It is indispensably necessary that each Sub-Division should form at the time above set forth, and any Company not promptly in line will lose the position assigned it by the Marshal commanding the Division, and be forced to take a position in one of the rear Divisions, and some Company forming promptly in the next Sub-Divisions will be substituted in the place of the dilatory Company.

The Marshals of each Division are particularly enjoined to make arrangements for the reception at the various depôts of visiting Companies, and for escorting them to the place of formation.

A National salute will be fired at 6 o'clock P. M. Ten minutes thereafter the signal will be given for the first Sub-Division to march; as soon as the first Sub-Division has passed, the second Sub-Division will follow, and each Sub-Division in its turn, with an interval or space between each Sub-Division of twenty feet.

THE ROUTE OF THE MARCH

will be through Fifth-avenue, Eighth-street, Broadway, Park-row, Chatham-street, East Broadway, Grand-street, Bowery, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street to Union-square, where the pageant will be reviewed by distinguished visitors.

No derisive caricature, transparency, or device calculated to give offence, will be permitted in the pageant, and no person not in uniform will be allowed in the ranks. Ribald expressions or demonstrations are unworthy the notice of Wide-Awakes.

Each section will have a front of sixteen men.

Fireworks in the ranks will be prohibited in the line, arrangements having been made for a Pyrotechnical display, which will obviate the necessity of using fireworks in the ranks.

Those companies which form on the east side of Fifth-avenue will, when marching to the place of formation, avoid Broadway; and those which form on the west side of Fifth-avenue, will avoid Broadway below Eighth-street, and Fifth-avenue above Eighth-street.

The Head-quarters of the Grand-Marshal will be at "Keefe's," No. 862 Broadway, corner of Seventeenth-street, after 2 o'clock this afternoon. Previously to such time, the Grand-Marshal and staff will be in attendance at No. 618 Broadway.

A diagram of the Division formations will be ready, and will be furnished the Commandants of visiting Companies on their arrival in the City, together with the orders, giving necessary instructions.

The following persons have been designated as Aids to the Grand Marshal: Messrs. Wm. Peel, Isaac Jollie, Minthorne Tompkins, John Keyser, John Quackenbush, F. J. White, Col. Samuel C. Thompson, Daniel D. Conover, Charles N. Clark, Hugh Gardiner, N. O. Parks, Wm. Carlock, Gouverneur Carr, John J. Shaw, J. Salis Ritterband, James M. Boyd, Merwin R. Brewer, Fred. F. Thompson, Matt. D. Green, Wm. H. Anthon, S. Lee Perkins, Lewis Watts, Jr., Rans. Van Valkenburgh, W. F. T. Chapman, F. J. Tucker, Hamlin Babcock, Benton H. Martin, M. Eyre Foye, Wm. G. Welsh and Rip Van Winkle.

They are hereby ordered to report to the Adjutant to the Grand Marshal at 9 o'clock this morning.

By order of the Grand Marshal,
WILLIAM MARTIN GILLESPIE, Adjutant.

GENERAL ORDERS.

FIRST DIVISION—NEW-YORK WIDE AWAKES.

In compliance with general orders from the head-quarters of the Grand Marshal, the following orders are hereby promulgated, and the First Division are hereby directed to form as follows:

First Sub-Division—Forming on the Twenty-third-street south side line, extending from east to west, right on Fifth-avenue, at 6 o'clock P. M. precisely, under the command of Henry C. Rhode, First Assistant Marshal. Aids—William T. Farnam, Fred. O. Pierce, John Mitchell, David McAdam. Twentieth Ward Wide-Awakes, under the command of Lieut. Joseph B. Pollock, escort to original Hartford Wide-Awakes, under command of Major James S. Chalker. Aids—H. L. Sperry, C. V. R. Pond. Ninth Ward Wide-Awakes, Lieutenant-Commanding Alexander H. Keech; Waterbury Connecticut Wide-Awakes, under Capt. S. Warren.

Second Sub-Division—Form on the north side of Twenty-third-street, extended from west to east; right on Fifth-avenue, at 6¼ P. M. precisely. Second Assistant Marshal, John S. Van Riper. Aids—John H. Van Orden, Adjutant; William S. Young, Second; James Handy, First Aid; Howard W. Hinton, Third. Fifteenth Ward Wide-Awakes, Lieut.-Commanding James Lyle. Sixteenth Ward Wide-Awakes, Lieut.-Commanding Alexander McLeod; New-Haven Wide-Awakes, Capt. Smith.

Third Sub-Division—Form on Twenty-second-street, south side, line extending from east to west; right on Fifth-avenue, at 6½ P. M., precisely. Third Assistant-Marshal, George F. Coachman. Aids, John F. Cleary, O. S. Satterthwaite, George Davis, Robert Hunt. Twenty-first Ward Wide-Awakes, Lieut.-Commanding, John W. Marshal. Wide-Awakes of the State of Connecticut, excepting Hartford, New-Haven and Waterbury. Wide-Awakes of the State of Rhode Island.

Fourth Sub-Division—Form on Twenty-second-street, north side, line extending from west to east; right on Fifth-avenue at 6¾ P. M. Third Assistant-Marshal, William Pye. Aids, Francis E. Hurlbert, John W. Mead, Andrew Blakely. James Winterbottom. Eight Ward Wide-Awakes, Lieut.-Commanding, George Douglas. Wide-Awakes of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Aids by the Marshal: E. Harrison Reed, C. A. Alvord, Jr., James H. Ovington, Sewell A. Dodge, Henry Rowland, Henry Hills, Charles K. Medzler, Charles W. Snow, Augustus Stoutenburg, John Gardner, John H. Linsley, Daniel Townsend, John Lindsley, Henry B. Jenkins, Daniel Macintosh, William H. Lockwood, Major W. L. Skidmore.

Aids and Assistant Marshals will be expected to be present at the Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. At 5 P. M. the Marshal will meet the Assistant Marshal and the Aids at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, full uniformed. By order of

DANIEL E. GAVIT, Marshal.
FREDERICK H. PINKNEY, Adjutant.

SECOND DIVISION—ORDER NO. 1.

WIDE-AWAKE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 618 BROADWAY.
DIVISION MARSHAL'S OFFICE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1860.

In pursuance with the General Orders, Nos. 4 and 5, issued by the Grand Marshal of the Wide-Awakes, this Division will parade on Wednesday evening, and will form in the following order:

Fifth Sub-division, under command of Assistant-Marshal J. H. CAMP, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the "Knickerbocker" (Artillery Company,) New-York City; the "City" Company, New-York City; the Philadelphia Companies; the Union Company, New-York City; will form on Twenty-first-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Sixth Sub-Division, under command of Assistant-Marshal GEORGE F. HOPPER, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Yorkville Company, New-York City; the Jersey City Companies; the Excelsior Company, New-York City, will form on Twenty-first-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7¼ o'clock P. M., precisely.

Seventh Sub-Division, under command of Assistant-Marshal M. A. REED, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Zouave Company, New-York City; the Newark Company, New-Jersey; the Bloomfield Company, New-Jersey; the Twentieth Ward Company, New-York City, will form on Twentieth-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7½ o'clock P. M., precisely.

Eighth Sub-Division, under the command of Assistant Marshal W. S. PINCKNEY, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Nineteenth Ward Company, New-York City, the balance of New-Jersey State, the balance of Pennsylvania State, the Lafayette Company, New-York City, the Twelfth Ward Company, New-York City, will form on Twentieth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7¾ o'clock P. M., precisely.

The following persons have been designated as Aids to this Division, and will report themselves at 1 P. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at Head-quarters: M. A. Reed, Geo. H. Burnett, J. S. Smith, Wm. P. Richardson, Thos. F. Pightmire, Charles L. Frost, James E. Schram, James McAbee, Wm. Franklin, Erastus F. Sterling. By order of

GEO. B. VAN BRUNT, Marshal,
M. W. TROY, Division Inspector.

THIRD DIVISION—ORDER NO. 1.

WIDE-AWAKE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 618 BROADWAY,
DIVISION MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1860.

In pursuance with the General Orders Nos. 4 and 5, issued by the Grand Marshal of the Wide-Awakes, this Division will parade on Wednesday evening, and will form in the following order:

Ninth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Tenth Ward Company, New-York City; the Eleventh Ward Company A, New-York City; New-York State, west of and including Utica; the Western States; the Garibaldi Company, New-York City; the Southern Company, New-York City; the Washington City Company, will form on Nineteenth-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Tenth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Eleventh Ward, Company B, New-York City; the Thirteenth Ward Company, New-York City; the Seventeenth Ward Company, New-York City, and New-York State, between Albany and Utica, will form on Nineteenth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8¼ o'clock P. M. precisely.

Eleventh Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Fourteenth Ward, New-York City, and Albany, Troy and vicinity, will form on Eighteenth-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8½ o'clock P. M. precisely.

Twelfth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Eighteenth Ward Company, New-York City, and New-York State between New-York City and Albany, will form on Eighteenth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8¾ o'clock P. M. precisely.

The following persons have been designated to this Division, and will report at 1 o'clock P. M. at Head-quarters: Cols. Henry Beeny, James Thompson, John Ottewell, Henry McDonough, William Drummond, William Lambier, William Stephenson, John Sperry, John H. Bird, Robert H. Shannon, John A. Foster, Robert H. Dimmick. By order,

S. BROOKS POSTLEY, Marshal.
WM. KELLOCK, Adjutant.

FOURTH DIVISION.

The order for the formation of this Divison was unfortunately sent to the printers by the Marshal to be printed with the diagram, which is to be distributed among the Wide-Awake Commandants as they arrive the City.

We give below the companies that comprise the Division.

The Fourth Division, under the command of Marshal ROBERT MURRAY, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Second and Third Wards, New-York City; the Staten Island Battalion; First Ward, (Second Company,) New-York and Queens and Suffolk Counties, Fifth and Seventh Wards, New-York City, and Western District of Brooklyn; Fourth or Sixth Wards, New-York City, and the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

The Police Commissioners, at their meeting, yesterday, promulgated the following general order:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 231.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, New-York, Oct. 2, 1860.

CAPT. ——, —— Precinct: Without designing to interfere with the political preferences of the members of the Force, but in order that the public peace may be maintained while the political procession is in motion, on Wednesday evening, the 3d instant, each Officer and Patrolman is enjoined to abstain from a participation in any manner with the ceremonies of the day, otherwise than by the discharge of the duties of Policemen, under the special order No. 910, this day issued.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
DANL. CARPENTER, Inspector.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Wide-Awake Delegations from Maine, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts left by the rail and steamboat trains, this afternoon, to join in the demonstration in New-York to-morrow night.

CITY POLITICS.

Young Men's Republican Union.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, addressed the body which has adopted the above designation at their meeting last night in the Stuyvesant Institute, in Broadway. The members of the Union, and many of that large class of citizens who fraternize with them, assembled at the Institute in such numbers as to crowd the lecture-room to overflowing. Mr. C. P. RODGERS, the presiding officer, introduced Hon. HENRY WILSON, who, on rising, was greeted with a round of applause. The honorable Senator acknowledged his sense of the kindness thus extended to him by citizens of the great commercial Metropolis of this magnificent continental Republic. Here the pure heart, and the clear conscience and the uncloaded intellect can go to the ballot-box, there utter their voices for justice, for honor, for equal laws, and for their impartial administration. To-day the long down-trodden people of Italy were following the brave GARIBALDI [cheers] to recover their rights, to revenge the wrongs of their country, and to vindicate the rights of human nature. But they whom he addressed lived in a Republic in which every man could go to the ballot-box, change the Administration, and reform the policy of the Government. They owed a great duty to the country and to themselves, and that duty imposed upon them the necessity of voting so as to promote the interests and the honor of their country, and to advance the cause of human liberty generally. Since the dawn of creation—since the day when the serpent whispered words of deceit and disobedience into the ears of Mother Eve, up to the present moment, there had been a conflict going on—an "irrepressible conflict"—[applause]—a conflict which should be continued to be waged till mankind learned the great lesson of human rights. The Presidential election here was always of the deepest interest to the people. None had so deep, so absorbing, so abiding an interest in the results of the coming contest as the toiling millions of America; for on them it depended whether there would be homes for the free white man, or whether the Territories of the country would be reserved for slave labor. There were upwards of twenty millions of men in the Free States who enjoyed all the rights of freemen. They had a free Press and free speech; free schools, free Churches and free labor. In fine, in the words of DANIEL WEBSTER: "Here free labor looks up, and is free in the midst of its toil." In the Free States the toiling masses of mankind wielded more power, and had more means of elevating themselves to position, than were ever dreamt of before, and such as the laboring millions of no other country ever before enjoyed. [Applause.]

But in the other section of the country (the South) there were originally a half million of bondmen, which had at this day increased to four millions. In that part of the country, freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, the right to discuss questions connected with human Slavery were almost unknown. The people of the South, under the dreadful influences of Slavery, had banished from the Halls of Congress all the national men who were known to have enlarged ideas of the rights of man. The people of the South now sent to Congress a class of bold, arrogant, domineering public men, who believed that Slavery was a positive good—that it was a blessing, in fact—and who were in favor of extending it into the Free Territories of the United States. The great issue, therefore, which loomed up from the conflict of opinion in this country was, "Shall the slave power, that has been so fearfully developed, continue to govern this Republic, and shall this power be permitted to expand over this continent; or shall that terrible power be dethroned, and shall the Territories be secured forever to the free laboring men of this country, their children and their posterity?

The issue, in fact, before this nation to-day, was: Shall this slave power continue to govern this Republic, or should it be dethroned? No class of men had so much interest in the solution of this question as the working men of America. Slavery had cast its dark shadow even over the Northern section of this Union, and had made the Democratic Party its tool, whereby to foment division, create hissing, bitter hatred, and give utterance to treasonable sentiments against the union of these States. There could not be found a hundred beings on earth who regretted the defeat of the Democratic Party of the United States. He maintained that the Democratic Party of the United States, as now organized and as now led, was the enemy of the free white laboring men of America. The laboring men of this country had not an interest in any measure pending before the Legislature of this country that had the support of the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party in sentiment, in principle, or in measure, did not support anything that the free white men of this country had any interest in. Instead of talking about the rights of man, that party now talked about the rights of property in man. His amazement was that the Democratic Party of the United States had been enabled during the last fifteen years to maintain its existence, standing as it had done, the champion of Human Slavery, in this free land. The Democratic Party was, in sentiment, the enemy of the free white laboring man in America. The head of the Democratic Party was in the South, not the North. [A Voice—"That's it."] They had been derided by the South as greasy mechanics, filthy operatives, and dirty-fisted farmers. We remembered with what contempt the Press of the South came to speak of the free society of the North.

Passing by these expressions of the public sentiment of the South, as made known through the Southern Press, Mr. WILSON made allusion to the declaration of Senator HAMMOND, an acknowledged leader of the Democratic Party, that the free laborers of the North were essentially slaves, and nothing but the mud-sills of society. No Democratic Senator was found to contradict that assertion; but DAVID C. BRODERICK, [applause] after he had taken his stand against the Administration, rebuked the South Carolinian, and Senator HAMLIN [applause] raised his voice in indignant protest against it. So, too, did Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, Senator WADE, of Ohio, and other Republican Senators who were not ashamed of the class from which so many of them had sprung. No word of manly rebuke for such sentiments as those to whom Gov. HAMMOND gave expression ever came from the Democratic Press, and simply because the Democratic Party had become the party of human Slavery in America. That party now spurned the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence. JOHN CALHOUN said it was "a rhetorical flourish." JOHN PETTIT, but seven years ago, said it was a self-evident lie, for princes were born greater than all other men, and therefore all men were not born equal. DOUGLAS said it simply meant that Americans in America were free and equal as compared with Americans who recognized British authority. But LINCOLN said that the men who denied the Declaration of Independence were the vanguard—the sappers and miners of returning despotism. Aye, and the people believed it, and they believed that the Democratic leaders of the day were, in the language of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sappers and miners of returning despotism. Were we not, under God, to overthrow the authority of those apostate politicians of America, and believe with JEFFERSON, that all men are created free and equal?

Mr. WILSON proceeded to argue that in the promotion of all the great projects for the advancement of the social interests of the country, which had been inaugurated by the Republican Party, the Democratic Representatives in Congress had maintained a position of uncompromising hostility. He wound up by declaring that the only hope for the prosperity of the Republic was in the extinction of Slavery, the spread of free labor, and free institutions—objects which were only to be accomplished by the annihilation of the Democratic Party.

The Senator was followed by Lieutenant-Governor RUSCH, of Iowa, who entertained the audience with an address replete with anecdote and wit, for nearly an hour. He insisted that whilst the true doctrine of the Republicans was, that Americans should rule America, the Germans citizens should be counted in.

Serenade to Ex-President Fillmore.

MR. FILLMORE DOESN'T HEAR IT.

No small degree of curiosity was excited last evening among the guests of the Lafarge House, by the appearance of about one hundred men, in uniform, in front of the Hotel, accompanied by a band of music. Five policemen were in attendance to protect the house, but fortunately their services were not required. The object of the demonstration was alike unknown to the proprietors of the Hotel and the guests. Finally, however, after the band had performed several patriotic airs, it "leaked out" that the enthusiastic individuals in front supposed they were serenading Ex-President FILLMORE and his lady. After waiting more than an hour, they gave three cheers and a "tiger" for Mr. FILLMORE, but even the "tiger" did not bring him to the balcony; and, after waiting for some time longer, the party retired. Unfortunately, perhaps, for all parties, while the above was transpiring, Mr. FILLMORE and lady were sitting in Laura Keene's Theatre, wholly unconscious of the compliment in progress at the La Farge.

A New Anti-Republican League.

FORMATION OF A UNION; ASSOCIATION IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

In response to a call for a meeting of citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, irrespective of party, to form an Anti-Lincoln League, about forty gentlemen assembled at the Union House, Union-square, last evening. The call purported to be signed by six Americans, two Breckinridge Democrats, one Douglas Democrat, four Democrats, two Union men, and one friend of Bell and Everett. Mr. WM. E. FROST (B. and E.) was chosen Chairman, and Mr. S. E. PERRINE, (Dem.,) Secretary. Messrs. J. C. Gunther, (Breckinridge Dem.,) E. Marrener, (Douglas Dem.,) Henry Binninger, (Whig,) W. Richardson, (American,) and J. L. Riker, (Union,) were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization. They recommended the following permanent officers, who were chosen by acclamation:

President—JAMES W. GERARD, Union.
First Vice-President—Col. Granbery, B. and E.
Second Vice-President—Gilbert M. Platt, Dem.
Secretary—W. S. Tisdale, Am.
Treasurer—J. C. Gunther, Breck. Dem.

Mr. GRANBERY, on accepting the position tendered him, congratulated the members on the movement against "the common enemy of our country"—the Black Republicans—and trusted they would yet see the day that they could put their enemy under their feet.

Mr. J. L. RIKER, in making a motion to provide the "sinews of war" for the Association, took occasion to speak of the crisis in the affairs of the country, and the imminent peril to the Union by the spread of Republicanism. He said it was as plain to the thinking mind that there was a plan on foot for the destruction of Southern institutions, as it was that the sun shone at noonday. The members of this Association believed their beloved country was in danger, and that was the reason they were present. It was necessary for them to give time as well as dollars. He moved that a subscription be opened, and all be invited to contribute for the purpose of enabling the Club to parade on Monday next. This motion was carried, and also one made by the same gentleman to appoint a Committee for the purpose of procuring a banner.

Messrs. FROST, RICHARDSON and TISDALE were appointed the Committee, and authorized to spend $20 to have a banner about the size of the door, with the words "National Union League No. 3," in large red letters, painted on white muslin.

After taking steps to complete the organization, procure a room, &c., the meeting adjourned.

Mozart Hall Congressional Conventions.

The Third District Congressional Convention nominated BENJAMIN WOOD, in place of R. T. COMPTON, resigned.

The Fourth District nominated JAMES KERRIGAN.

The Sixth adjourned to Friday night.

The Seventh nominated ELIJAH WARD.

The Eighth nominated R. B. BRADFORD.

Tammany Congressional Conventions.

The Third District Convention acquiesced with Mozart Hall in the nomination of BENJAMIN WOOD for Congress.

The Eighth District Convention failed to agree in a nomination, and, after fifty ballotings, adjourned to Saturday.

TAMMANY ASSEMBLY.—The Thirteenth Assembly District Convention nominated ALEXANDER WARD.

Union Democratic Demonstration.

Agreeably to a call of Capt. RYNDERS, the officers of various Democratic Clubs met, last evening, at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of organizing a demonstration of all parties opposed to the election of Mr. LINCOLN. Marshal RYNDERS was elected President, and G. W. CLACKNER and W. H. WALKER Secretaries. The President stated the object of the meeting, and explained the importance of making a grand counter demonstration to the Republican procession which was about to come off in this City. It was finally decided to leave the whole details in the hands of Capt. RYNDERS, and he was appointed Grand Marshal, with power to act. No definite time was fixed upon for the proposed demonstration.

Republican Nomination for Recorder.

Considerable interest is felt among the members of the Bar, as well as by the public at large, as to who shall be the Republican nominee for Recorder, in place of Judge EDMONDS, declined. Among the candidates prominently in the field are CHARLES S. SPENCER, Ex-Judge BEEBE and JOHN H. WHITE. The Convention will meet on Thursday evening.

Republican Central Campaign Club.

A meeting of this Club was held at their head-quarters, No. 722 Broadway, last evening, which was very thinly attended, and after a few remarks from Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, the Club adjourned to meet hereafter on Wednesday evenings instead of Tuesdays as heretofore.

National Union Convention.

The Fifth District National Union Congressional Convention met last evening at No. 48 South Fourth-street, Williamsburgh, and after appointing a Committee to confer with the Douglas Democrats, adjourned to Tuesday night, to meet at No. 68 East Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREATEST WANT OF THE DAY HAS BEEN

A SANITARY INSTITUTION,

entirely reliable, combining great skill, excellent accommodations, a good table, and freedom from the annoyances attending water-cure or public establishments. At the suggestion of many invalids throughout the country THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE *was organized, and it is designed especially for the treatment of female diseases, so universal among women from the age of 15 to 50, that seven-tenths are afflicted to a greater or less degree.*

A leading journalist remarks: "The GRAEFENBERG INSTITUTE has commended itself to the esteem of all reflecting and intelligent people, as affording better advantages than any hospital or great public institution, like the water-cure or other similar establishments." The reports say: "The secluded quarters of the Graefenberg Institute offer unequaled advantages for all suffering from the graver forms of Uterine difficulties, Chronic Disease, or where great care, skill and quiet retirement is needed in cases of Confinement. The Institute is under the care of Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, Resident Physician, a gentleman of thorough medical knowledge and great practical experience. *Particulars* regarding terms, &c., may be had by addressing him at No. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

☞ Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer for his personal character, among others, to

HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

[Advertisement.]

GRAND WIDE-AWAKE HOLIDAY at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, where the whole host of novelties announced in the bills and advertisements will be on exhibition at all hours, and splendid performances both afternoon and evening. The evening performances will commence and close one hour earlier than usual, to accommodate those who would like to see the great Wide-Awake procession from the windows and balconies of the Museum after the performances are over.

[Advertisement.]

"SO VERY DISTINGUE."—This is what the ladies say of KNOX'S new fall style of Gentlemen's Hats. And they are perfectly right. One of these stylish coverings for the head will make a man look like a gentlemen, though he wear a shabby coat, and we were going to say a soiled shirt. It will enable any man not only to pass muster, but to pass for a man of taste. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

WHY DID I DO IT?—How few there are who are able to account for their own impulses, feelings and actions, and know how to govern them. Yet all might know themselves. A phrenological delineation of character, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, is a correct key to one's character, and properly applied, cannot fail to be useful during life.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.

The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals. HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to Operative Surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 9 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

Diphtheria or Putrid Sore Throat, Croup, Quinsy, &c., are promptly and effectually cured by HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. The extraordinary sales of these medicines are a